

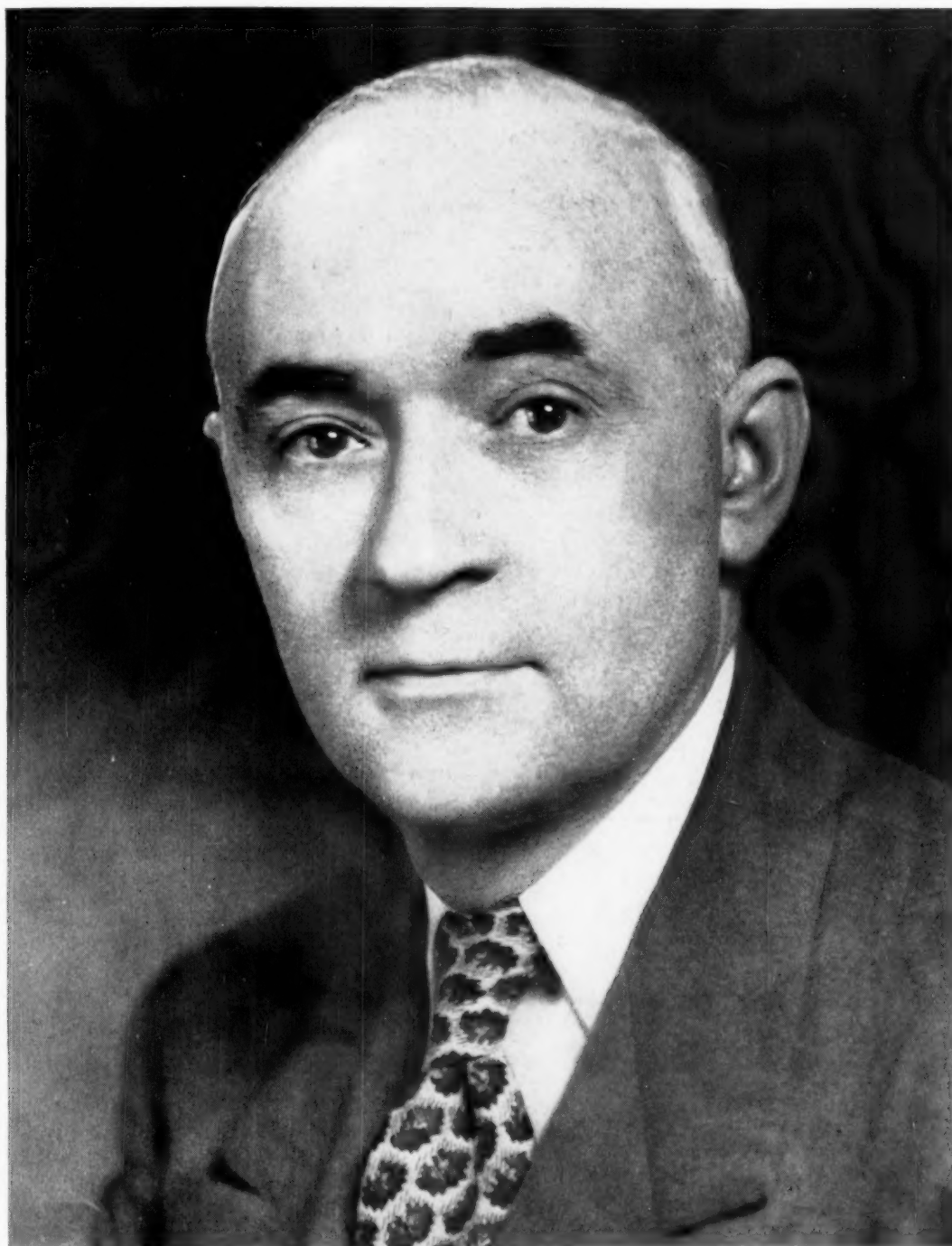
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LEONARD W. MAYO

President, 1947-1948

THE CONFERENCE BULLETIN

of the

National Conference of Social Work
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President: Leonard W. Mayo, Cleveland, Ohio

Treasurer: Arch Mandel, New York City

General Secretary and Editor of The Bulletin: Howard
R. Knight, Columbus, Ohio

APRIL, 1947

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The Proceedings

THE 1946 Proceedings of the National Conference of
Social Work have finally come from the press and
have been distributed to all members paying a five-
dollar or more membership fee. They arrived in time to
be on display at the San Francisco meeting. Those mem-
bers not entitled to a copy of the 1946 Proceedings but
who wish to have a copy, may secure it by ordering it di-
rectly from the Columbia University Press, 709 Journal-
ism, Columbia University, New York 27, New York. The
price of the Proceedings is \$5.00.

Next year we hope that conditions in the printing in-
dustry will be such that the 1947 Proceedings will be avail-
able at a much earlier date.

The Editorial Committee is already at work on next
year's volume. Members who now hold a \$3.00 member-
ship may secure a copy of the 1947 Proceedings by send-
ing a check for \$2.00 to the National Conference of So-
cial Work office asking that their membership be increased
to the \$5.00 classification.

Our New President

MR. LEONARD W. MAYO, Dean, School of Applied
Social Sciences, Western Reserve University, Cleve-
land, Ohio, was elected President of the National
Conference of Social Work at the San Francisco meeting.

Mr. Mayo began his career in social work in 1922 as a
teacher in the Opportunity Farm for Boys in Maine. Fol-
lowing this he spent a short time as parole director of the
Maryland Training School for Boys. In 1924 he went to
Children's Village, Dobbs Ferry, New York, as welfare
director, dean of training school and assistant managing
director. From 1930-35 he was a member of the faculty
of the New York School of Social Work, leaving there to
serve for a year as personnel director of the Emergency
Relief Bureau, New York City. In 1936 Mr. Mayo became
the associate director of the Welfare Council of New York
City, and was there until he assumed his present duties as
dean of the School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Re-
serve University, in 1941.

Mr. Mayo is well known to social workers over the
country because of his activities as President of the Child
Welfare League of America and his participation as a
speaker and institute leader in many state conferences of
social work. In addition to these important contributions
to social work, Mr. Mayo has recently served as Chair-
man, National Commission on Children and Youth; Chair-
man, State Advisory Council to Department of Welfare
and Division of Rehabilitation. He has been actively work-
ing in various National Conference Committees since
1932, his most recent service being a member of the Ex-
ecutive Committee, 1944-46.

Mr. Mayo's ability and leadership will mean much to the
National Conference of Social Work in this year of its
75th Anniversary celebration.

1948 Meeting

THE 1948 meeting which is the 75th Anniversary of
the National Conference of Social Work will be held
in Atlantic City, April 17-23. It was necessary to
schedule the meeting early again this year as no later dates
were available. We are announcing the opening date as
April 17 which is a Saturday rather than the customary
Sunday opening as the Program Committee of the National
Conference is requesting a joint meeting with the Interna-
tional Conference of Social Work for Saturday evening and
we believe that the request will be granted. The National
Conference will probably close with a final luncheon on
Friday, April 23.

Atlantic City has been a favorite meeting place of Con-
ference attendants since the meeting of 1936. Conference
Headquarters will be located in the Auditorium as usual.
For the convenience of those who wish to make their hotel
reservations now a preliminary list of hotels available for
the National Conference of Social Work is included in this
Bulletin on page 26. We hope that before too long other
hotels may be added to the list. We expect to be in a
position to announce headquarters hotels in the July Bul-
letin.

A Letter from the President

12 May 1947

Dear Conference Member:

In the interests of your patience and the paper shortage, I shall make this a somewhat brief but wholly cordial letter of greeting with a few earnest words in regard to 1948.

Those of you who had the good fortune to be in San Francisco during the memorable week of April 13 last, will join me in a salute to our retiring President, Arlien Johnson. It was a truly great Conference, skillfully conducted and administered in an atmosphere of warm good will and comradeship. Those of you who could not be present can rest assured that your President and your Executive Secretary and his staff added new laurels to the proud record of the National Conference and set our sights high for the coming year.

As we left San Francisco, our thoughts naturally turned to Atlantic City and 1948. As I flew over the mountains enroute to Cleveland, I could not help but think how very much like social work—and life—that is. Even before the completion of one assigned task, our minds are at work on the next and the next.

What an opportunity the 1948 meeting affords! For a part of the week at least, we shall have the privilege of meeting and associating with some of the delegates to the International Conference of Social Work, scheduled to open a few days before our own. And during the entire week of April 17-23, we shall be observing and celebrating the 75th Anniversary of the National Conference of Social Work. Atlantic City is a happy choice for this gala occasion and I hope every Conference member and many guests will be present. Circle the dates on your calendar now and shape your life accordingly.

The Program Committee is already at work on plans for the meetings and your suggestions, made via your own Area National Conference Committees or directly to the Columbus headquarters will be more than welcome. We must by all means continue the tradition and the mechanics whereby participation in planning and program building for the Conference is as broad and inclusive as possible. That, plus superb administration and careful economy of operation, is responsible for the really phenomenal success of the National Conference during the past year.

Our past record is something to be proud of, but this is no time to rest on our laurels. We have a heavy assignment ahead for 1948. We must bring our membership to 10,000 by April 1, 1948. The present membership is about 7,000. That is good, but hardly good enough for a profession the size of social work. The Area Committees, of which there are now seventy-five throughout the nation, are hard at work in an effort to reach the 10,000 goal and you can help substantially by recruiting new members whenever and wherever possible!

The purpose of the membership campaign is two fold. It is important first of all to bring into the Conference every social worker in the nation who is willing to join so that our ranks may reflect the real breadth of interest and range of points of view in our profession. And second, because the Conference urgently needs the additional financial support which a broader membership base will provide. These are cogent and practical necessities and we must put our shoulders to the wheel in the next few months if we are to make the grade. I have confidence that those of you who will be asked to give some special service in the drive will do so with enthusiasm and dispatch. We are counting on you.

A Seventy-fifth Birthday is a rare occasion. It provides an opportunity to view in retrospect to be sure, but even more, it compels a thoughtful and earnest look to the long future. With seventy-five years looking down upon us, we can do no other than to dedicate ourselves to the tasks of 1948 in the light of the past and the demands of the future. Our first seventy-five years have been characterized by a phenomenal development in the method and philosophy of social work and their application to an ever widening range and depth of human problems as expressed in a wide variety of settings. We have moved from "Charities and Corrections" to programs, treatment and prevention; from "consecrated ignorance" to a personnel both devoted and qualified; from a sense of mission to conviction, and from rather narrow concerns to participation in national and world affairs.

I said "we have moved." It would be more accurate to say we are moving. There are still wide gaps between lip service and performance, and between realization and goals. I am persuaded, however, that a profession, like a person, may be fairly judged on the basis of the aspirations it holds, as well as by its record of current action. A great social work leader pointed out to us in 1929 that it is our responsibility to keep intact the sense of devotion and the spiritual strength of our forebearers as we move forward in the modern development of our profession. That advice still obtains.

As we draw close to April 17, 1948, and Atlantic City, I urge all members of the Conference to keep in mind that social work is now cast in an international mold. Most of us have not yet seen or felt the full implications of that fact. Many of our number who have served with distinction in other lands (I started to say on foreign soil, but is there any soil now "foreign" to us?) will be on hand to help lift our sights and deepen our concern. The 1948 Conference must stretch our imaginations and bring us to the threshold of a new maturity.

A good year to all of you—and when April dawns, on to Atlantic City and our next seventy-five years! Until then,

Sincerely yours,

Leonard W. Mayo, President,
National Conference of Social Work, 1948.

A Conference to Remember

Arlien Johnson, Retiring President

THE 1947 meeting of the National Conference of Social Work in San Francisco, according to the general consensus, seems to have been successful. In spite of preliminary difficulties in obtaining commitments from speakers from a distance and problems in local arrangements that loomed large in advance of the meeting, once opened the Conference ran smoothly through the week. The volume of enthusiastic comments that came to the administrative office, is justification, perhaps, for an analysis of factors which made for a successful Conference.

First of all the San Francisco Conference was a comfortable Conference. The meeting places, all located in the Civic Center, were within easy walking distance from headquarters in the Civic Auditorium. Even the evening sessions were here, in the beautiful Opera House where seats were restful and acoustics were perfect. Housing was adequate and while sometimes expensive, San Francisco is justly proud of the number and diversity of classes of hotels which can suit every pocketbook. Even the weather co-operated to give the visitors warm sunshine for the first few days and cool breezes toward the end of their stay. The Fisherman's Wharf, Muir Woods, Chinatown, Top of the Mark and the many other attractions for tourists claimed their fair share of the time of delegates. The omission of one evening General Session so that two evenings instead of one were free, gave slightly more leisure for such enjoyment.

But pleasant surroundings alone do not make a successful Conference. It was the quality of the program that brought commendation from seasoned attendants as well as from the many who were having their first experience with so great and many-sided a program. The 4300 and more delegates were surprisingly representative of all parts of the United States, and visitors from Egypt, Iran, Canada, England, China, Chile, Mexico, Norway and other countries added an international note. Students from the six western schools of social work in the number of several hundred brought fresh and vital interest to the Conference. Although some programs were disproportionately representative of Western social work, and the usual number of speakers did not reach the Conference, one Section Chairman reported that every speaker on her program appeared as scheduled—a record for any Conference!

The most significant characteristic of the program, perhaps, was in the evidence of an emerging synthesis in social work which gave unity and meaning throughout. The Program Committee had consciously sought to plan presentations that would bring findings from knowledge and experience for the illumination of present-day problems. In the evening General Sessions this led to addresses on the meaning of economic trends, anthropology and the modern family, wartime experience in re-education of people, and to the scientific base for social work from the social sciences. The Section programs frequently probed beneath the surface of current practice to question its validity and meaning. In this connection, the Community Organization and Planning Section under the Chairmanship of Wilbur Newstetter deserves special mention. From Kenneth Pray's opening paper on "When May the Community Organization and Planning Process Be Considered

Social Work Practice?" to the closing meeting at which problems for future study as a result of the week's program, were discussed, one heard animated reactions to the proposal that community organization process and method could be defined as a part of social work. Other Section programs, similarly, provided searching analysis of present practice and future trends. The many Associate Groups seemed to provide unusually strong programs.

But what made the Conference one to be remembered was probably the fact that it met in 1947, a year and eight months after the close of the war—long enough beyond that event to permit thoughtful evaluation of social work and social welfare problems. The excellent program last year in Buffalo had started the evaluation but the uncertainties of strikes and overcrowding had given a wartime air to the Conference. In San Francisco with the fresh winds from the Pacific blowing away the clouds, the time was ripe for the membership to get back to fundamentals after five years of "emergencies," and to be able to see what had been happening during this period to weld social work into a more unified whole than it had been before the war.

One criticism might be that the program emphasized the professional aspects of social work too exclusively but examples of participation of laymen could be cited. This suggests a warning, however, that we do not follow the pattern of development after World War I and become preoccupied with the advancement of professional competence to the neglect of the furtherance of the public interest through making known the problems that result from rapid social change. Only an informed public can modify conditions that stand in the way of opportunities for employment, decent housing, health, and education. The social worker, like the physician who treats patients with typhoid fever, must insist that preventable causes of social injustices be studied and controlled. The Conference program through its twelve Sections and Special meetings can keep us working at both phases of our responsibilities.

So we record as history the 1947 Conference. To the many committee members and chairmen, to the officers and to the administrative staff, I wish to express my appreciation for their fine work in making this year's meeting so profitable. My especial thanks go also to colleagues and friends in San Francisco without whose devoted assistance and support the Conference might not have been held. And finally, I must pay tribute to the General Secretary, Howard R. Knight, whose unfailing wisdom and enthusiasm, practical common sense, and untiring energy in the service of the National Conference of Social Work have done much to make it the force it has become in social work.

The past is always a base from which to move forward. We look, therefore, with keen anticipation to the Conference in Atlantic City in 1948, the seventy-fifth anniversary year. The International Conference of Social Work to be held contiguously, should lend added meaning to our own deliberations. Under the able leadership of the President, Leonard W. Mayo, who has well earned the esteem, confidence and admiration of the Conference membership, we pledge loyal support for the best meeting in our history.

The National Conference of Social Work Helps

ONE of the tragedies of the war was the complete destruction of the libraries in Germany and the occupied countries. The National Conference of Social Work has been helping to rebuild the libraries in the schools of social work by contributing sets of recent Proceedings. These sets have been sent to Czechoslovakia, China, Holland and Germany. We recently received a letter of appreciation which we wish to pass on to the Conference membership.

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT
FOR GREATER HESSE
Public Welfare and Displaced Persons Division

APO 633
26 Feb. 47.

To the National Conference of Social Work:

It is my desire to express my personal appreciation and that of the members of my staff for the generous gift of books you made to the Frankfurt School of Social Work. We feel that making German teachers and students acquainted with the philosophy and methods and techniques of social work in the United States will help a great deal

in furthering the democratization of Germany which we consider one and perhaps the most important object of our occupation.

The books were presented by the Land Director of the Office of Military Government for Greater Hesse, Dr. James R. Newman, to the Acting Director of the Frankfurt School of Social Work, Frau Frieda Born, and its State Commissioner Professor Wilhelm Polligkeit with whose name you may be familiar.

I am enclosing a picture taken on the occasion of the ceremony which I hope you will enjoy.

Thanking you again for your interest and helpfulness, I remain

very truly yours,

SHARON L. HATCH,
Chief Public Welfare and Displaced Persons Division.

In the picture below Frau Frieda Born, Acting Director, Frankfurt School of Social Work, Frankfurt, Germany, is seen reading a copy of the Proceedings with seven of the recent volumes at her right.



SAN FRANCISCO SUMMARY

Edgar Brown, Director, Press Service, San Francisco Conference
and Secretary, Council of Social Agencies, San Diego, California.

FOR the first time since 1929 the National Conference of Social Work came to San Francisco for the annual meeting, April 13 to 20. It was clear that in the intervening eighteen years, the world, the Conference and social work have all travelled far and seen much, and this was duly reflected in the presentations, but a constant factor remained true and that was that social workers are great ones to worry. Whereas in 1929 they were worrying about a depression long before most people could believe there might be one, at this 74th annual meeting they were concerned about other and greater issues, and they seemed to be worrying harder than they had ever worried before.

It turned out to be an excellent meeting but it certainly was a somber one—full of uneasiness, forebodings and nameless fears. The citizens of San Francisco, for all their urbanity, should have been a pretty sober lot when the meeting closed. The week started with Arlien Johnson presenting in her presidential address some of the awesome implications of science in the hands of a world not yet able to accept group work, let alone community organization. It paused mid-week with Leon Henderson to dwell on our economic dilemma, with overtones of another depression, as developed by a man who believes in social planning without having much hope that it may be achieved. It went on toward the end of the week to consider the American family and what is happening to it, as analyzed by Margaret Mead. None of these major addresses was cheerful, none suggested that "God's in his heaven, All's right with the world." The mood was more in line with Hamlet: "The world is out of joint; O cursed spite that ever I was born to set it right!"

So it seems fair to say that the 4400 people who attended the Conference found it provocative rather than stimulating, foreboding rather than "uplifting." However, nothing as large and varied as a National Conference can safely be described in a phrase, and if one feels impelled to open an article designed to be generally descriptive of the meeting by striking this note, it must be added that other and equally valid notes could have been struck with equal logic.

Apart from mood (if the mood really was somber), the Conference was a smoothly organized one, with a program exceptionally rich in good fare. There were no untoward incidents, such as the railway strike which caused the gathering in Buffalo last year to start with a heavy grinding of gears. The beloved hostess city was gay and gracious as always, completely captivating the easterners who saw it for the first time and the weather was as perfect as it could well be. There were ample resources for a thoroughly good time, as well as a profitable one, and most of those who came seemed to take advantage of them.

Much that was presented and discussed was new and, of course, much was a re-affirmation or confirmation of concepts that have been introduced to successive Conferences over a period of years. The material on mental hygiene—both the papers dealing directly with mental health and the very large number of papers with psychiatric implications—was an important part of the program and fell into both old and new categories. Much of the discussion on international social work, for which the Program Committee arranged three special meetings, was new. Some new

thinking in social casework, particularly as presented by Kenneth Pray, was noteworthy, and pleasantly controversial. The group work people, especially Clara Kaiser, carried one step further their task of defining their objectives and methods. Much of the material in public welfare had a familiar ring to it and its vitality consisted in the vision with which wider, deeper and better services were proposed. In the health section, a meeting on psychosomatic medicine attracted an overflow audience and some new and rather appalling evidence about medical problems in the Veterans Administration was presented.

The Associate Groups, of which thirty-nine met simultaneously with the Conference, were also full of interest. Of the many, two that come to mind as being especially interesting were the American National Red Cross, at which fundamental changes in the national organizational structure were presented, and Family Service Association of America, at which some new and provocative work in marriage counselling and education for family living attracted wide interest.

In general, one was impressed with the sweep and scope of this Conference—how the program ranged over the world, sought deeply into the mind of man, and related social work concepts to the everyday problems of everyday people. Certainly the breadth, depth, scope, insight and assurance of social work have grown remarkably. Of this, there were countless examples. The growing practice of charging fees for professional service, particularly in family agencies, is one. The greater precision and clarity of language, as contrasted with a former and regrettable fuzziness, demonstrated that social work is emerging more clearly as a discipline in its own right. The tendency to speak with some authority on the causes and treatment of such related problems as marriage breakdown, race relations, labor relations, delinquency, etc., was a token of the same growth.

And so the question arises, what did the various and numerous participants say that was new and interesting? Only a rather arbitrary sampling can be attempted. But the plan, for the balance of this paper, will be to deal first with the General Session addresses and then to present some excerpts from papers given in the special programs, the twelve Sections and some of the Associate Group meetings.

Dr. Arlien Johnson, dean of the Graduate School of Social Work, University of Southern California, and President of the Conference, opened the meeting on Sunday night with a long and thoughtful analysis of "Science and Social Work".

She contrasted the high hopes that attended the birth of the United Nations only two years before in San Francisco with the conflict and warfare still being carried on abroad and also "in the halls of Congress and on the street corners of Los Angeles and New York."

"The age that brought forth the greatest discovery for man since he learned the uses of fire—atomic energy—surely such an age should produce tranquility as well. In-

stead, the overt expressions of hostility that surround us create a pervasive sense of apprehension that threatens to overshadow the inspiring vistas of a new world order."

"From every quarter we hear the warning to take heed or perish . . . One solution frequently advanced is that the social sciences must catch up with the natural sciences before we can reconcile the contrasts and contradictions of our age. Without doubt the social sciences have lagged behind the rapidly accelerating natural sciences. I would raise the question, however, whether or not we are making use of knowledge from the social sciences which is readily available. There are certain well established social facts which if widely known and accepted could, I believe, help to resolve some of the confusion of this time."

Dean Johnson, in support of her thesis that social science has a direct validity in the current world drift, then advanced three basic assumptions that social work has utilized effectively. The first assumption was that man's human nature has changed little in thousands of years. The second, that cultures vary widely and change relatively rapidly, thus frequently not meeting the common human needs expressed in the first assumption. The third, the methods of science can be applied to the study of human relations as well as to the atomic bomb.

As she traced the development of social work and made her three basic assumptions concrete in terms of people, she showed how the positive findings of social work, if understood and accepted, could resolve many of our economic, cultural and international questions. For example, mankind has fundamental needs for both dependence and independence—witness the developing child—so that in truth there is no real conflict between "individual freedom" and "social security". It is foolish for demagogues to talk as though one excluded or nullified the other, for both are needed and they are parts of a whole. Here, then, is a key to a current economic and political problem, about which there is much uninformed argument.

It is the same with race prejudice and the problem of minorities, and here the assumption regarding rapidly changing cultures in conflict with basic human needs applies. "Race prejudice and cultural tensions, so widespread at the present time, would seem to stem from lack of understanding and fear of difference. Yet the knowledge now available from anthropology, psychology and sociology about races and cultures is sufficient, if understood and accepted rationally, to dissipate fear and discrimination, just as knowledge of the operation of natural laws has dissipated superstition and put in their proper place such phenomena as rainbows and the eclipse of the sun. Their own observations, supported by this kind of knowledge from the social sciences, have led social workers to affirm the rights of all people to equal opportunities for education, earning a living and for participation in the life of the community."

In small ways and big ways, Dean Johnson showed how social work can make its unique contribution to the solution of many situations. She emphasized that the profession has an obligation to make its voice heard, as well as to practice its discipline.

"It seems to me," she said, "that this effort on the part of social workers to work intelligently at the problems of human relationships and to make their service of greatest usefulness, inevitably brings them into the forefront of social change. They cannot, from first hand knowledge, be aware of social injustice without making the facts known. Where the social institution, such as the economic order, prevents men willing and anxious to work from securing such opportunities, then social workers must bear witness to these conditions. It cannot keep silent when children are growing up without parental love and guidance. It must make known the necessity for minority groups to have opportunities to live without fear of unjust discrimination. Social work, if it follows the dictates of the scientific method must advocate changes in our social institutions which will meet the changing times."

The second General Session program was in sharp contrast to the presidential address. It presented, T. V. Smith, who until recently had the heavy responsibility of directing the program of "re-education" for conquered peoples for the Allied Military Government. His engaging manner of recounting his experiences in Germany, Italy and Japan with the purging of teachers, the rewriting of textbooks and the efforts to inculcate democracy, really enthralled a large audience. Dr. Smith is a philosopher, with wit as well as wisdom, and he drew from his experiences some searching questions about the integrity of democracy which caused many to pause and wonder.

First, as to the magnitude and the mechanics of his job. "Common to Italy, Germany and Japan," he said, "are these three problems: how to conduct schools without buildings, how to censor textbooks and yet have enough materials with which to teach, and how to purge the teaching personnel and yet keep the schools open and operating."

Fantastic improvisations were made in a fantastic situation. Somehow buildings were made ready amid the rubble, somehow millions of textbooks were written and printed (though Dr. Smith said he found it prudent not to ask his staff were they ever got enough paper in Italy for two million books), and in various ways the teaching staffs were more or less "purified".

Regarding the teachers—"how to pick out the most guilty when everybody was more or less guilty is a job for the gods, not for men. By hook or crook we have managed everywhere to purge enough teachers to constitute at least a sort of down-payment upon our responsibility to purify the profession of those who had defiled it in our eyes. At the Final Judgment, however, I mean to ask that I alone, as the responsible officer, be questioned on what we did in this regard and why we did it; and then I intend to refuse to answer on the ground that if I did I might incriminate myself."

"In Italy we fired less than 5 percent of the teaching profession; in Japan so far the percentage is under that. I do not too stoutly defend what we did in this regard, yet I would personally pursue the same policy of moderation and prudence again. And I would do so all the more in the light of our German predicament in this matter of purification. In that benighted land we initially dismissed more than 50 percent of the teachers. Then we turned the responsibility for the policy, as we have been wont democratically to do in all conquered countries, back to the Germans themselves, under a law which we helped to formulate and then approved. Through the process of adjudication provided for in the law, the German courts have been flouting our standards and restoring more than three fourths of the teachers to their jobs. This involves so obvious and so odious a loss of face on our part that General Clay at last took angry cognizance of it."

How did it all turn out? Dr. Smith's provisional and tentative judgment is that the policy was most successful in Japan, least successful in Italy and a somewhat mixed and dangerous result in Germany which is perhaps midway between the other two.

"I rate the Japanese very high," he said, "simply on their record so far. They are, for a fact, God's gift to military governors. I hazard nothing as to their motive in being so obedient and efficient, save to suggest that if they are trying to fool us and get us out in a hurry, they may take themselves in while trying to wear us out. I add that General MacArthur, who is no stranger to their culture, believes that they are sincere and altogether on the square."

He felt that the relative failure in Italy was due, not to unwillingness on the part of the Italians, but to economic and population factors which are likely to make democracy an academic question in Italy for a long time. "With some forty millions, which Mussolini promised to make into sixty millions, on a peninsula which could hardly support twenty-

five millions, they simply have more children than they can process. Unable to educate and nurture the children they are naturally unable to support anything else."

The Germans were different and more difficult. Dr. Smith found that they seemed to understand democracy up to a point but would then always do or say something that proved they were simply incapable of really understanding it. He described the Germans as "efficient but romantic, self-pitying and fanatical, crucifying reasonableness in the name of reason". He doubted if their character will enable them to practice the essence of democracy for a very long time.

The ethical and philosophical dilemmas in which the democratic conquerors found themselves were described with engaging frankness. "It is delicate for democrats to try to discern, and more to appraise, what is in other people's minds. Our deepest democratic theory is that what others think is nobody's business so long as they merely think or merely even teach it. But this time we were drawn into war because the odious things that were thought were not only taught but were perpetuated as insufferable action. Having fought the war for ideological reasons—it was our first such predicament—we had to undertake to clear the ground we took. It is easy enough from the vantage of distance to stamp out fascism and nazism abstractly, but in the conquered countries nothing could be done with the 'isms without abridging the liberties of the 'ists. It is not nice business for a teacher, even in uniform, to fire other teachers from their jobs, especially since what they were fired for was but the common requisite to their being teachers under circumstances mostly beyond their control."

The third General Session speaker was Leon Henderson, economist and administrator of a number of the federal alphabetical agencies, who discussed "The Economic Dilemma—1947." Since Mr. Henderson spoke extemporaneously, the comments on his address here will of necessity be brief and be largely based on a paraphrase from notes.

He recalled the bright promise of the economic future at the close of the war, the prospect of high production, new products and the more abundant life, all of it supported by wartime technological advances and a large accumulation of purchasing power widely distributed. And he contrasted that picture, particularly in regard to housing, with the rather sorry actuality which is visible today. We have today, Mr. Henderson suggested, both an unhappy psychological situation—reflected in the uneasy fears about the future on the part of both business men and labor—and also an unhappy reality situation—reflected in high prices, declining production and shrinking purchasing power.

It need not have happened this way, according to the speaker. It would have been possible to have ordered our affairs in a more intelligent way and to have actually fulfilled the bright promises that were made. Mankind need not be the ignorant victim of the sweep of economic forces in the same way that primitive people feared the elements with superstitious and helpless awe. Economics is a rational system and mankind can, if he chooses, plan and control his own destiny. Of course, it would involve some social controls (like OPA) and some social planning. Mr. Henderson was quite humorous in describing the disrepute into which planning has fallen around Washington, but he stuck stoutly to his thesis that planning is necessary and good—even for some of the business men who claim to hate it most.

He reserved his greatest scorn for those who glibly advocate a "little depression" as a corrective to high prices and the aggressiveness of labor. Some people, he said, would like to see "just a teensy weensy depression." He condemned such a point of view utterly. And he warned that there is no such thing as a "little depression," that once the chain of events involved in a depression begins to operate, no man can stop the downward trend, no man can foresee how deep and how lasting it will be.

What is the dilemma? In the speaker's analysis, it was in whether to plan or not to plan. From his point of view, he very ably presented the case for economic planning and he left no doubt that he believed the present course of events will lead to disaster. There were many in the audience who felt a considerable uneasiness after the speech and who will await the coming months with Mr. Henderson's Cassandra-like warnings in mind.

Finally, in the series of evening General Sessions, there was Dr. Margaret Mead, associate curator of the American Museum of Natural History, who spoke as an eminent anthropologist on "What Is Happening to the American Family?"

There is an odd paradox about the American Family, resulting from a cultural lag, which is partly responsible for the present situation. The myth of romantic love, which for generations was carelessly believed in but actually not practiced, has now become for many people the basis for marriage. In other words, marriages used to be made in the name of romantic love but were in truth held together by the influence of relatives, neighbors, religious convictions and other forces in the social context. Now for a large proportion of young people, the forces in the social context have been withdrawn and nothing much has been added in their place.

As Dr. Mead said: "We lived, as a people, on the 'residue of an age of faith,' on a marriage pattern of an older stabler world. Careless, as we have always been, of how wide a gap there was between our dreams and our practice, a mythology of romantic love which lasted all through life and was the only justification for marriage, flourished rankly in poetry, in the novel and in the popular press. Instead of shared living, shared parenthood and shared social responsibility being seen as the bulwarks of marriage, American eyes grew wet over Riley's poetry."

During the 19th century, however, it was safer to indulge in such fantasy and to really pretend that marriages were based on romantic love and not on such sober considerations as a common background, temperamental compatibility and suitable common skills and aspirations. It was safer in the 19th century because in fact, as the speaker said, "young people on the whole married within their own social groups, love was a matter of choice among half a dozen suitable partners, parents' opinions were inevitably taken into account. Once married, the whole pressure of common friends and alert neighborhood held the marriage together."

But it is no longer so safe, particularly since the close of World War I. For Dr. Mead pointed out: "So we developed a whole set of ideal patterns of almost incredible difficulty and fragility, amid the safety of old tried ways of behavior which—especially among those who still remained within the arms of religious communities—held people to a steadiness of behavior which they failed to recognize was based on the past rather than the present." So the result is that the old romantic myth is now in truth the fact.

"Two young people, relying in no sense on the advice of their parents, willing to dare any degree of difference in class, religion, nationality and sometimes racial difference in the name of love, meet in some casual manner, fasten upon each other the whole myth-laden aura of romantic love, marry without exploration of the thousand sober facts which should be taken into account, go to live as far away from their relatives as possible, and finally consider divorce as an outcome of the marriage almost as likely as continuance beyond next Christmas."

The result is, she said, that we now need "a re-evaluation of our ideals as well as a sober evaluation of our practice."

There is another and perhaps equally important thing happening to the American Family and that is "the steady devaluation of the mother's role." Superficially, there is plenty of sentimentality about "mother" but

there is also apparent to more acute observers "increasing attacks on Mom and on women" and also much confusion among women themselves about their role.

"There has been a profound shift in the function of the homemaker-mother and no corresponding shift in the cultural attitudes toward her. For while we had cultural attitudes which respected the woman who bore many children and baked many cakes, we lack attitudes of respect toward the woman who gives her two or three children maximum chances to develop and integrates her household into a smoothly running center of life. Furthermore, women still feel that, as married women, they are outside the area of free choice to which every American aspires."

And so, Dr. Mead said, we need a new concept of the family "which places it within a supporting community structure and defines it in terms of its age-old functions." Only in this way can we meet the threats to family life that are inherent in our changing economy and our cultural lag.

At the final Conference luncheon, Dr. Enrique de Lozada, Chief of the Standard of Living Section, Department of Social Affairs, United Nations, stretched the horizon of our group with a vision of the part they could play in helping to bring about world peace. In closing his address on the topic "Foundations of World Peace," he said, "I see for the social worker of the United States the broadest vistas of pioneering work to be done in social terms. If the United States leadership is going to be good leadership in world efforts, it has to be inspired, it has to be pervaded by that same spirit that the social worker has aroused in the United States in the last two decades. It is the only way in which, it seems to me, these hundreds of millions of backward people are going to enter into a new road of progress and improvement, because their unaided attempts to find a solution will be bloody and disastrous, but I think the social worker as a leader of the community in the United States has to do this terrifically important job—to go to the grass roots and to explain and to educate the American people to the deep significance of the leadership that has come to the United States in World affairs."

Among the special meetings arranged by the Program Committee was one on "The Veteran" at which a leading speaker was Jack Stipe, chief of social service for the Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C. He embodied his message into a warning: "Let not the process of unmaking the soldier degenerate into the process of unmaking the man."

He estimated the number of World War II veterans at 14,447,000 of which 650,000 have been wounded. In addition, there are 3,931,000 veterans of all other wars.

"Veterans must continue to mean men and women whose needs are basically no different from those of non-veterans," he said. "All collective nouns like 'veterans' and 'personnel' are apt to seem apart from the stream of life and become mere labels so that eventually, when we hear them repeated, we think of masses and segments rather than individual men and women."

He felt that the growth of the social service division within the Veterans Administration was a hopeful sign that veterans will be treated as individuals. The division has grown from 90 social workers in May, 1945, to over 900 today, he said.

Mr. Stipe emphasized that the VA depends on state and local services to supplement the work done by the federal agency. He noted with approval that there are

about 3000 veterans information centers in local communities and that in a recent sampling survey, it was indicated that 68 percent planned to continue service, 24 percent were undecided about continuing, and only 8 percent have decided to terminate the service.

Another series of special meetings was devoted to international social work, with discussions about what had been done abroad and what America's responsibilities may be. Among the papers presented, one got glimpses of how the rest of the world regards this country and one heard charges that it was American selfishness and suspicion that finally destroyed UNRRA.

Fred K. Hoehler, former director of displaced persons for UNRRA and now director of the Chicago Community Fund, presented two papers—one dealing with the international aspects of relief abroad and the other with displaced persons—which sobered and aroused all who heard them.

There were, perhaps, three principal points: first, that genuinely international machinery should be set up despite the covert opposition of some nationalistic countries; second, that American prestige abroad is at a low ebb but that American leadership could remedy this and could inspire many other countries to follow our example; and third, this country should permit the immigration of 400,000 displaced persons by assigning to them the unused immigration quotas in the period 1940-46, which number 914,000.

"A growing bitterness and resentment against 'comfortable' America have damaged our prestige abroad. As we have lost leadership and prestige, other nations gained respect. The prestige of Britain was vastly improved because of her valiant spirit during the war and through the past winter of storms and shortages. But for economic leadership and support, European countries must look elsewhere. Their eyes and some of their hopes have rested on the USSR," Mr. Hoehler said.

"Our demonstrated lack of knowledge of what is going on abroad, and official U. S. action, have not provided the kind of hope and leadership that Europe needs today. Our isolationism in Congress and outside it, selfish demands for a return to normalcy, hate and prejudice-mongers, news writers who speak only for special interests are a few of the reasons why Europe distrusts us. The type of Congressional debate and charges which accompanied discussions on the U.S. appropriation to UNRRA were published in full in the limited newsprint of Europe and Britain."

Mr. Hoehler spoke indignantly of the American position taken in the United Nations debate on UNRRA, when United States spokesmen refused to cooperate on an international basis and decided to give aid unilaterally and only to nations of whom this country approved.

Regarding displaced persons, consider this paragraph: "When it began the number of displaced persons was a few hundred thousand. And when it had all ended no one had counted them all, no one knew the fate of every one of them. Only the conscience of the world dimly knew about the flood of tears and the sea of blood and of those who had died by the wayside and of those who became nameless orphans and of those whose minds were shattered somewhere along the road."

"It is proposed," Mr. Hoehler said, "to present a bill to Congress asking that 400,000 of our unused immigration quotas be given to these people during the next three years. These people are not threats to our labor market. Four hundred thousand men, women and children, scattered over the United States in the next three years, could be assimilated as easily as we have assimilated hundreds of thousands of other European nationals. It is the least we can do."

SECTION I—SOCIAL CASE WORK

Discussions in this Section opened with a thoughtful analysis by Marguerite Meyer of the Family Society of Boston of the function of case work in the light of troubled economic and social conditions.

"It seems evident," she said, "that case work has stood the test of time. Its potentialities, however, have hardly been tapped for we have served only a fraction of the people needing help. Now is the time when our method must come of age. We know more about how we help people than we have been able to say."

She raised and faced the question of how it is possible for a professional person to give help to troubled people when he himself is troubled by the same world currents that beset his clients. With the atomic bomb in the back of her mind, Miss Meyer said:

"We think wistfully of a refuge, some cave in a forgotten part of the country which none of the powers of evil could find, but we know this is futile. There is no safe place anymore. Our hope lies within ourselves, within the capacity of human beings to grow up emotionally. Due to the times people are thinking about themselves more and more. They are realizing that the way this crisis period affects them must be measured in terms of their inner conflicts as well as their outer needs. There is little security to be found in the devices so far brought forth to harness the forces of doom and they are seeing that the greatest source of strength lies within themselves. In a unique way, therefore, people are ripe for help if we are able to give it."

Somewhat analogous to Miss Meyer's paper was one on "Counseling in the Family Agency" as presented by Frances T. Levinson of the Jewish Family Service of New York City. She discussed the evolution of fee charging in family agencies, relating it to the development of a professional skill which could be used by all types of troubled people regardless of their income bracket.

"Fee charging came about," she said, "when case work in practice had developed a skill which was needed by all members of the community, a practice which was not dependent for its helpfulness on the administration of concrete services such as maintenance relief. This skill we have begun to call counseling. Further defined, it is the psychological help we give people in working out their everyday relationships and in helping them change their way of relating to problems which are blocking their ability to use their own or the community's resources advantageously."

"Our problem is to find ways of getting the preventive value of family counseling across to the community. It has been our reticence in making known our professional findings and standards of help which is partially responsible for people's willingness to use quack radio advice or counseling by anyone who hangs out a shingle. It is high time we took some initiative and correlated for the public a responsible, skillful counseling job with the educational and training qualifications we know to be essential. It is only then that the mass of people will start thinking of the service with the same awareness and attitude that they have toward medicine and law."

Finally Miss Levinson asked the profession to help in "laying to rest the old bugaboo that the poor have more trouble than the rich. It is not more, nor is it even different trouble. The poor have trouble and the rich have trouble, and we don't have to try to become Solomons and decide whose is greater."

However, budgets and relief are still important in case work practice. There were at least two papers devoted to a discussion of their implications.

A plea for social workers to frankly accept a standard budget for "health and decency" but to let the community

take the responsibility for putting it into practice in relief-giving was made by Vocille Pratt of Washington, D.C., consultant for the Social Security Administration.

"Are we afraid that it will cost too much to give people an opportunity to live decently?" she asked. "That decision rests in hands other than ours: with legislators, contributors, the nation. Our responsibility, it seems to me, is to help them find out how much it would cost. No one can decide whether too much is necessary before he knows how much is necessary."

Ruth Gottemoller, associate professor at the Boston College School of Social Work, sought to restore some dignity to the process of relief-giving.

"I do not feel that anything in the whole field of social work is harder than handling relief in such a way that the person can come through this very unnatural experience none the worse for wear. . . . It is my conviction that this is a field in which social workers can make one of their most original contributions. If we do not find out what it means to people to receive relief and how the experience can be a constructive one, nobody will."

After reviewing some swings in thinking about relief, she criticized social workers for acting as though relief-giving was less dignified than "case work." She said, "As long as we continue to do our relief work with our left hands, we will continue to be ashamed of it—and with good reason. . . . The present period in case work sees thinking which stems from respect for the individual creating an administration of relief as realistic and business-like as even the taxpayer could ask."

Two other papers, though not formally in the case work Section, deserve consideration here because they explored the function of case work in the area of marriage counseling and family life education.

Mrs. Katherine McElroy of the Community Service Society of New York City presented in largely psychiatric terms a paper on the function of a family agency in marital counseling. Like Marguerite Meyer and Frances Levinson, she advanced the thesis that case work has a discipline and a skill that may advantageously be used by all types of people and one that should be more widely known.

"When Tom and Mary take their vows at the marriage altar," she said, "each one has every intention of fulfilling the promise 'to forsake all others and cling only each to the other.' Far too frequently one of the contracting parties lacks understanding of the meaning of the phrase 'to forsake all others' and fails to understand that it means to forsake their parents as well as other lovers. At some stage in his emotional development he has become fixed at an immature level and has failed to attain the degree of security that would enable him to make the adjustments required for fulfillment of marriage vows," she said.

"Too often the individual is forced to grapple with this problem of emancipation from his parents after he has entered marriage, and when this happens he displaces from his parents to his partner the characteristic attitudes which he has never handled adequately in the parental situation. Because these attitudes usually stimulate him to make unreasonable demands on his mate, he creates an interlocking reaction of indignation and hostility. Quickly, there are established patterns of behavior which are destructive to the marriage. . . . Frequently they ask that the spouse be changed in the hope that the marriage will then be on a firmer basis. Rarely does the applying mate recognize that his own attitudes and behavior are contributing to the discord. . . . Even though both partners may be relatively adaptable people, and free from mental illness or strong neurotic trends, they cannot introduce into their emotional attitudes the change necessary for a sounder marriage unless they are helped by treatment."

Mrs. McElroy's paper gave a good analysis of the insights and skills needed by family caseworkers if they are to practice marriage counseling successfully and she clarified her points by citing two clients whose marital problems challenged the workers. She concluded:

"As the demand for effective marriage counseling increases, family agencies are challenged by the need to interpret their services as available and useful to individuals before and after marriage. We are challenged to find effective ways to develop caseworkers and supervisors who are sufficiently mature and skilled to understand and help with the complex problems of marriage. We must feel secure about our methods of treatment. Accuracy in diagnosis of the real trouble is essential, as often the individual presents his problem in a partial, confused manner. Frequently, the situation is so complex that the worker not only needs adequate supervision but also psychiatric consultation to insure accurate understanding and effective treatment."

Nevin Wiley, Executive Secretary of the family agency of San Diego, dealt with the problem of marriage in a somewhat different manner and presented the results of a pioneering effort in a way that attracted wide attention.

"It seems ironical that the caseworker, who has the greatest wealth of actual experience, has the least to say to the public on the subject of family living," he said.

Using a grant from the Rosenberg Foundation, the agency employed an educational director and developed a wide program to teach and promote good family life in the community. The program, integrated with the case-working service of the agency, has included lectures, study and discussion groups, conferences and institutes, and press publicity. It has been in progress for just over a year. Mr. Wiley was careful to emphasize that it was designed "to promote better family relations in the community and not as a means of interpreting the agency to the community, although that may be one of its by-products."

"It is difficult," he said, "to evaluate directly the result of our work in this field. The sustained attendance in our discussion groups, the new groups who have heard of our work from people who have attended previous classes, the people who come for casework service as a result of attendance at our classes, the frequent calls we get from the press to make comments on the status of family relations, the increased number of referrals from sources we have not cultivated directly—all at least indicate an acceptance of our professional competence in the field of family relations."

"We are no longer surprised when a client whose name is well known in the community comes to us for professional consultation. . . . The program has forced us to a continuous evaluation of casework principles and techniques. . . . We believe that our staff has been given a feeling of professional competence and community acceptance as experts in the field of family relations, which they might not otherwise have had. We have been forced, as an agency, to take our place as a preventive family counseling service in the community."

"While it is our feeling," Mr. Wiley continued, "that the caseworker has a vast knowledge of human behavior and can make a great contribution in family life education, as yet caseworkers have written little and taken practically no leadership in this field. . . . We feel strongly that caseworkers must tell what they know about family relations through more research and more writing. Schools of social work could offer much constructive help in developing materials and supporting research. We need national leadership in developing the subject matter for educational programs. We need help and broader experiences in further defining our area of competence. Finally, we need national publicity on the subject of family relations."

SECTION II—CHILD CARE

This section was opened by a comprehensive paper by Elizabeth W. Deuel, of the U. S. Children's Bureau, entitled "Content of Social Services for Children." The presentation was a masterly summary of the relation between needs and services on both the state and local levels, with particular reference to public agencies. It formed a valuable frame within which to fit the subsequent discussions on more specialized topics.

A second paper, "How to Achieve an Equitable State-wide Standard of Services to Children" by Miss Jeanne Jewett, child welfare director of the Oregon Public Welfare Commission, forecast increasing public responsibility for child welfare services and raised some interesting points in practice.

"We must not allow the inevitable low moments, due to loss of leadership or inadequacies of funds, to discourage us from promoting the standard of services in which we believe. This cannot be asking too much of us when children must adjust themselves to live under social and economic conditions in a world with complexities, speed and specialization such as we have never known," she said.

Good legislation is, of course, fundamental and she noted that a number of states have established commissions to review and codify laws relating to children and to help bring order out of chaos.

"Legal provision for assisting all needy persons and removal of restrictive settlement requirements may assure many children the right to remain in their own homes. Otherwise, there may even exist an inducement to separate children from their families. This must be guarded against. Even as it is, there are signs that foster home care has been used too freely and without sufficient effort to encourage parental responsibility," Miss Jewett said,

Regarding the use of supplementary private children's agencies by public child welfare departments, she felt that "the general trend appears to be for local public welfare departments to purchase care and to pay to the extent of reasonable costs as they would with hospital or medical care. It should be determined whether the method provided by law contributes to or retards the development of services which are needed in the community."

Other papers on the placement of children developed in detail the familiar story of too few homes, too few institutions and too few workers. No one seemed to have the answer but many speakers commented on the hardships of the situation.

John Dula of Houston, Texas, but formerly of New York City, described his frustrations as "chief allocator of children" in New York from 1940 to 1944. He said he earned that title by virtue of his position as assistant director of the Bureau of Child Welfare which was responsible for committing about 350 children a month to institutions and boarding home agencies.

"I soon found out that for many of these 350 children per month the struggle for proper allocation boiled itself down to a struggle just to get a roof over a child's head, almost regardless of what kind of program, what kind of staff, what kind of age grouping and what values, that particular roof canopied. In many cases, it was either that or leaving the child out on the street or in the telephone booth in which the mother, practically on the point of delivering another baby, was telephoning the office in desperation to find a shelter for her child."

Thus standards become academic on the firing line. And Mr. Dula felt that the picture he drew of New York City "is even more of a reality today," partly because there are many more children being born and partly because foster care facilities in both boarding homes and institutions are even more severely curtailed.

"Now I do not think we need to be completely discouraged because of this crisis in foster care and in the two main types of foster care—boarding home and institution. I say this, despite the fact that I know that everywhere in the country we are violating the criteria of allocating children. Instead of being discouraged, I think we in the child welfare field are called upon to be so encouraged, so inspired, that we become crusaders, much as the founders of separate institutions for children many years ago and the founders of the foster home program many years ago were inspired and actively crusaded in behalf of what they believed," he said.

How is the adoption situation? One speaker, reviewing four decades in one community, estimated that the waiting period for adoptive parents has become twenty times as long as it was forty years ago. She was Emily Brown, of the Washington Children's Home Society, Seattle. Both this speaker and Ellen T. Marshall, of the Southern California Children's Home Society, reviewed changing trends in agency service, at least in the West, because of the large surplus of applying couples over the number of babies available for adoption.

Miss Brown described how the inevitable and lengthy waiting period can be put to constructive uses and how, as a result, the "probation period" can be shortened to six months to a year. "The development of the use of this probation period from one of inspection and being on trial to one of service to the parent and child parallels the changing concept found in other phases of child placement."

The importance of birth certificates to children, as well as the importance of safeguarding confidential information, was reviewed by Helen C. Huffman, social science analyst of the U. S. Public Health Service. She focussed her attention on the practice of photostating the entire certificate as a certified copy.

"The millions of people who turned to the birth record for proof of age, citizenship, parentage or other fact, received with this proof all the other facts on the record—facts never intended for public view," she said.

After pointing out that "birth registration has reached the stage where we are able to begin crystalizing the principles of birth certificates," she listed some of the principles as follows:

1. Every child has a right to an accurate and complete birth certificate.
2. Birth certificates should be considered confidential personal documents.
3. Every effort should be made to prevent disclosure of the fact of illegitimate birth.
4. Provision should be made for a new birth record when a child is legitimized.
5. Information concerning every adoption should be reported by the Court to the state registrar, though the new record should contain no reference to the adoption.
6. A certified birth card should be issued with no distinction made in color or form for any special group of children.

SECTION III—DELINQUENCY

Perhaps Bradley Buell's report on the Connecticut Survey, in which he took part, attracted the largest interest in this section, although there were a number of excellent programs.

The substance of Mr. Buell's report has by now been widely published, including the Survey Midmonthly, so only some of the concluding points will be noted here. Building on the documentary and statistical evidence that delinquency is symptomatic of family disorganization in

the overwhelmingly large majority of cases, he went on to consider why we have shown a "traditional tendency to put the delinquent cart before the family horse." The reason, it seemed to him, was that statistics about delinquency are readily at hand, serving as an irritant, while the facts about the incidence of family disorganization are not readily apparent.

"If the breeding ground for juvenile delinquency is in the disorganized family, the Smith family and the others in our communities where there is some kind of more or less serious breakdown, are evidence in themselves. . . . In order to plan intelligently for the provision of the service which we will have to do, we need what almost everyone seems to object to, or in one way and another insist that we cannot do—reach out for some means of getting facts and measuring the spread of family disruption in our communities. . . . There are a number of communities which I know quite well, that today have all or almost all of the specialized services needed for such a program. . . . But no community as yet has firmly grasped the nettle, with an inclusive plan, incorporating procedures for studied evaluation and analysis. . . . This then is the ultimate implication of the Connecticut study," Mr. Buell said.

Dr. R. H. Felix, chief of mental hygiene on the U. S. Public Health Service, also discussed delinquency as a symptom and there were many similarities between him and Mr. Buell.

"One common fallacy," he said, "in our approach to the problem of delinquency has been our tendency to regard it as an isolated phenomenon and to treat it as such."

He did not speak about family disorganization, as such, but he emphasized that the cause of delinquency "nearly always stems back to early childhood, to destructive inter-personal relationships which have been damaging to healthy emotional growth." Why, he asked, do one or two children in a family become delinquents while their brothers and sisters do not, and he showed that the essential difference lay in the fact that the non-delinquents had satisfying relationships with their parents in their early years while the delinquents did not.

Regarding the adult lawbreaker, an obvious but profoundly ignored little statement set the keynote: "We have learned, through decades of trying it, that locking up the criminal is not enough. Instead we believe we should try to discover why he is a lawbreaker and help him develop a socially acceptable pattern of behavior." The speaker was Douglas C. Rigg, associate warden of San Quentin Penitentiary.

He developed some of the constructive uses to which a soundly developed recreational program within a prison may be put. Granted acceptance by the warden and trained personnel, such a program may have positive values in the treatment of the inmate and may contribute much to his personality development.

SECTION IV—THE AGED

Aging of the population will produce significant economic and social problems for public welfare programs, Raymond M. Hilliard, of Chicago, director of the Illinois Public Aid Commission predicted.

"The ratio of dependency of the population in all categories, including the aged, is on the upgrade and has been on the upgrade for over a year. This is partly due to the fact that we are living in unsettled times. The major reason, however, appears to be that with increased medical knowledge, more people are living longer," he said.

He pointed out that in 1940 the proportion of the population over 65 was 6.8 per cent, while in 1980 it will be 14.4 per cent.

He urged public welfare departments to give "financial aid and services to the needy aged effectively, sympa-

thetically, imaginatively and efficiently at the lowest cost consistent with sound administration" and also to "help blaze the trail and make preventive social science a reality by attacking dependency at its source and eliminating wherever possible the causes of indigency in old age."

"More and more social welfare leaders are beginning to recognize that the only permanent solution to the problems of indigency and dependency among older persons lies in seeking means for preventing the conditions that bring them about. It is futile from any standpoint to rely exclusively on the financial grant as a means of ameliorating poverty. Each community must mobilize its opinion and resources for the purpose of attacking the dependency of old people at the source. A few million dollars spent in medical and scientific research to reduce the incidence of illness among the aged; to minimize deficiency diseases resulting from malnutrition and inadequate diet that strike with such crippling effectiveness in later life will yield immeasurable dividends financially, morally, socially," he said.

Mr. Hilliard emphasized that services to care for the aged who become invalids or convalescents have not been developed.

"All of the chronically ill do not require care in institutions. For many the best solution is home care and such supplementation as can be provided by visiting nurses and housekeepers. Unfortunately, as the illness becomes more disabling, the invalid requires more and more care and few families can provide such care except at the expense of having a family member quit work or forego marriage. For these invalids some form of institution or sheltered care is necessary. In the United States facilities simply do not exist to care for these people."

SECTION V—SOCIAL GROUP WORK

Group work is becoming a science which may help to "create the new world we are now blindly feeling for," Miss Clara Kaiser, professor of group work in the New York School of Social Work explained.

She said the basis of group work is in the statement that, "Crowd philosophy, crowd government, crowd patriotism must go. Group organization is to be the new method in politics, the basis of our future industrial system, the foundation of international order."

"It is only in a sick society that group life is based largely on protecting one group from the encroachments of others," she continued. "The phenomenon of teen-age gangs does not thrive in socially healthy communities. Today in our own country we see an ever multiplying number of groups representing the special interest of some segments of society, whose sole purpose is to combat the interests of another segment. Democracy, to become a reality, must be rooted in the concept of cooperation as the dominant basis for social relationships both within the group and among groups, within the nation and among nations."

Miss Kaiser explained that the group worker, as employed in a recreation or education agency, tries to increase the emotional adjustment of the individuals in the group and also to help the group to achieve its social goal.

"Before the war the vast majority of agencies using the group work method served primarily children and youth. During the war the application of group work concepts to meet needs of people in all age levels became much more prevalent. Some of our newest frontiers in practice lie in refining our skills in giving direction to adult group life, not only in terms of recreational interests but in civic, economic and social interests. The area or neighborhood councils are examples of this form of group organization," she said.

How Pittsburgh tackled its problem of minorities and reduced racial tensions was told by Helen D. Green,

executive secretary of Pittsburgh's American Service Institute.

Schools, churches, social agencies, organized labor and other groups joined forces in a common plan to reduce dangerous frictions between various races and cultures. The speaker said Pittsburgh's population includes 45 per cent who are foreign-born or children of foreign-born and 10 per cent Negro.

"We know that democracy and prejudice are incompatible and that, locally, nationally and on a world-wide level, there must be satisfactory relationships between people. We are painfully aware that no time can be lost in achieving this goal," she said.

Miss Green explained the American Service Institute was founded in 1941 with Community Chest support as a result of the Pittsburgh Social Study. She said that "as a social agency, it has operated in the field of community organization and has served as a catalytic agent in stimulating and developing intergroup education and attitudes in the county. This is not to say it has done or can do the entire job."

She listed some achievements of the institute as: (1) persuading the public schools to include intergroup education in the curriculum and formation of a citizen's committee to develop it; (2) development of a youth committee composed of all races and economic levels; (3) study of group work and recreation programs to discover ways to reduce racial tensions; (4) development of a special community center in a congested, underprivileged district with the cooperation of several public and private agencies.

"The important thing," Miss Green said, "is that this community is moving ahead rather vigorously in spite of some discouragements and that social agencies are assuming responsibility for helping in the total process. Social workers have a valuable fund of knowledge of human behavior which can be applied scientifically and effectively. We must, increasingly, put that knowledge and those techniques to use. We cannot afford to keep them to ourselves or to practice them only within the setting of our particular agencies."

SECTION VII—PUBLIC WELFARE

Among the numerous excellent papers presented in this Section, it is possible to present extracts from only a few.

A plea to extend social insurance coverage to all employed workers under the Social Security Act was made by Oscar M. Powell of San Francisco, regional director of the Social Security Administration.

"I suggest that the psychology of dependence upon the state is undesirable," he said. "I believe that most people prefer to pay for what they get and to provide for themselves if they can. I suggest also that a contributory plan of social insurance is an incentive to individual thrift. If the individual has contributed toward and knows he will receive a certain sum on reaching age 65, he will be more likely to make an effort to supplement that sum than would otherwise be the case."

He said that when the Social Security Act was passed by Congress in 1935 "the social insurance program was not extended to workers in agriculture, domestic service, religious, charitable and educational institutions, in public employment, and to the self-employed, primarily because of lack of administrative experience."

"There no longer exists any good reason why all of the working people of the United States cannot be protected against the risk of wage loss due to old age or premature death. Experience gained since 1935 has been sufficient to assure the Social Security Administration of the feasibility of covering the entire working force of the country," he continued.

Mr. Powell said that federal, state and local governments were spending \$2,500,000,000 a year for all types of

aid programs as of June, 1946, the latest date for which complete figures are available. The total does not include administration costs or expenditures by private charitable organizations.

Of the total almost half, or \$1,100,000,000 was paid out in unemployment insurance benefits, which he said, "shows the extent to which need arising from unemployment is being met through this program which would otherwise have to be met through general relief."

"I have no reason to believe that the cost of public assistance, including general relief, will be reduced in the future below what it is today, nor even that it will not continue to grow," Mr. Powell said.

He also argued for extending the Social Security Act to provide insurance against wage loss due to disability.

"The cost of general relief is born by the states without financial help from the Federal Government. Inclusion of provision for insurance against the risk of permanent and total disability should result in financial relief to the general taxpayers of all states," he explained.

A plea for better services to migrant workers and their families was made by Miss Jane Hoey of Washington, D.C., director of the bureau of public assistance, Social Security Administration.

She pointed out that seasonal needs for labor in agriculture, transportation and many industries make migrant workers necessary and valuable in the nation's economy.

"Migrant workers, as well as others, are barred from public programs offering financial assistance by the imposition of residence requirements. The elimination of residence and settlement requirements as well as other restrictive requirements is essential if all people who cannot support themselves are to be eligible for help from public funds. Only then will we cease to have a group of 'stateless citizens'," she said.

Wayne Vasey, director of the welfare department of Contra Costa County, California, argued that county welfare officials must explain clearly to the public what the services are for and how much they will cost.

"The final determination as to whether a public welfare agency will expand its program is not dependent on the desires of the agency staff. It is ultimately dependent on what the community wants to buy through taxation," he said.

"I feel that there are very few people in a community who will really quarrel with the purposes and activities of a broad public social work program if they have an opportunity to understand what that program offers," he said. "Public welfare officials who think that good works are self-explanatory face painful disillusionment. Good work must be accompanied by interpretation."

SECTION VIII — HEALTH

Dr. Forrest G. Bell, branch medical director of Veterans Administration, outlined for the Conference some of the problems involved in developing "the largest single medical organization in the world." Unfortunately, other excellent papers in this Section are not available for comment and review here.

With a total of 20 million veterans, the peak load for Veterans Administration hospitals is expected to come in 1976, when it is anticipated that 825,000 veterans will be in VA hospitals. Today the total is approximately 122,000.

Dr. Bell discussed in detail the revolution that has taken place in the Veterans Administration in regard to the quality of treatment, the equipment of facilities and the improved standards of personnel. The aim now is nothing less than to "provide eligible veterans with a standard and a kind of medical care unsurpassed anywhere."

He also enlarged on the rapid expansion of psychiatric treatment services and the more general recognition of psychosomatic factors in all treatment conditions.

"As you know," he said, "more than half of all hospital beds in this country are occupied by mental patients and this is true of VA hospitals. Prolonged hospital care which is common with neuropsychiatric cases is very expensive. The best estimate available indicates that every NP patient who has been in a VA hospital continuously from the end of World I to the present time has cost the government more than \$40,000. We hope by means of our mental hygiene program to halt the steady rise in mental illness and to help veterans straighten out their mental and emotional problems before they reach the hospitalization stage.

Dr. Bell cited two interesting studies recently completed by his agency to explore the need and value of outpatient mental hygiene services. One study demonstrated that 50 to 75 percent of veterans on neuropsychiatric disability pensions would profit from mental hygiene care. The number involved is between 300,000 and 400,000 in the country. Since only 69,000 such veterans are under treatment (59,000 in hospital and 10,000 in outpatient clinics), it means that only about one-quarter of the need is being met.

The second study attempted to evaluate the effectiveness of the outpatient clinics. "A careful study of individual records indicated that 25 per cent of patients so treated would have been hospitalized if that clinic had not been available. . . . Since 25 per cent of 10,000 veterans have been kept out of mental hospitals, the 2500 beds represent an addition to the present hospital facilities which could not be supplied by any stretching of our resources."

SECTION IX — MENTAL HEALTH

This year the Section on mental health was a large and lively one, with an unusual number of new and stimulating papers.

Dr. R. H. Felix, chief of mental hygiene in the U.S. Public Health Service, opened the discussions with a broad national picture and the bright promise of federal support as implied in the National Mental Health Act. He compared the federal action authorized by Congress to curb the mounting incidence of mental illness to the battle begun forty years ago against tuberculosis.

Goal of the \$10,000,000 a year federal appropriation to states, he said, is "one outpatient mental health clinic for at least each 100,000 of the population." He added that "although this goal is not immediately attainable due to the shortage of personnel, it may eventually prove to be quite conservative in terms of the need."

"According to the latest available information," Dr. Felix said, "There is provided in the entire United States only about one-fifth the needed clinic services, and the existing ones are for the most part concentrated in the larger population centers. Approximately thirteen states are entirely without mental health clinic services and there are large areas in other states where no psychiatric facilities whatever are provided."

He emphasized he was speaking about outpatient clinics for preventive work for patients not ill enough to need hospital treatment.

"If we are ever to reduce the volume of mental illness we must go out and find the people who need help, bring them in contact with clinic facilities and treat them as promptly as possible. It must be admitted in all honesty that our present methods of case-finding are still in a very primitive stage. Just as the stigma attached to tuberculosis has gradually dwindled in the wake of community education and mass survey programs, so it is believed,

mental illness will come to be accepted with better grace as the public becomes better informed about it and accepts mental health case-finding programs as a logical part of community health services," he continued.

Dr. Felix warned that the shortage of psychiatrists and other professional workers is so great that the battle against mental disease will be a long one.

"Lest hope is aroused that the millenium in psychiatric services is around the corner," he said, "it must be pointed out that the need for mental health services is very great everywhere and the shortage of personnel makes the provision of the full quota of services not immediately possible."

"The acceptance by the Federal Government of greatly increased responsibilities in the field of mental health is of tremendous significance. But it does not mean that the responsibilities of individual states have been lessened in any degree. The success of the program depends on the type of teamwork which has proved so effective in other fields of public health—the cooperation and participation of the states, communities and the public and private professional and lay organizations. With such teamwork this nation can look forward with confidence to a successful conquest of one of man's worst afflictions—mental illness," he said.

Daniel O'Keefe, consultant in psychiatric social work for the U.S. Public Health Service, described how federal funds are available for scholarships to help train psychiatric social workers and for expansion of schools of social work. "Schools of social work," he said, "have been extremely interested in adding psychiatric content to all forms of training for social work. Schools have been looking for additional field work placements so that more students could be trained. They have been seeking additional faculty members. States have been anxious to do a more thorough job in caring for their mentally ill, and in saving additional individuals from becoming burdens on the state through preventive programs. Civic groups are eager to learn what they can do to combat mental illness and provide the kind of community living in which children and young adults will find a more satisfactory life," he continued.

After describing how federal funds may be used for scholarships for social work students and for employing faculty for schools of social work ("the only limitation regarding use of such funds is that they may not be used for acquisition of buildings in any way"), he said:

"Some schools of social work are eager to organize a third advanced year of graduate training in order to train instructors, administrators, advanced clinical personnel and research personnel. The need for these specialists in psychiatric social work is well known and training stipends have been established by the Public Health Service to attract such individuals."

SECTION X

INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Caroline K. Simon, commissioner of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, described the comparative effectiveness of the newly-founded state agency.

"I am not suggesting," she said, "that legislation without education can ever do the full job. But the success in New York State points up one important aspect of the problem. In many cases, discriminatory practices linger in an organization or a business, not because of malice or bigotry on the part of the management, but because of inertia, because of hesitancy to change existing protocol, or because of fears that such changes will result in difficulties with employees or customers. In such cases, the

New York Ives-Quinn Law, by declaring discriminatory labor hirings illegal, was in itself a tremendous educational step. Under it we have illustrated, to one firm after another, that the policy changes necessary to conform to the law were not harmful, that they need not result in difficulties and that in many instances they brought immediate dividends. Department store managers, hiring Negro salesgirls for the first time, reported enthusiastically on their satisfactory service and found that most customers approved of the democratic policy. Factories and office firms, dropping their racial and religious barriers, discovered large reservoirs of competent help which they had previously failed to consider. . . . Many misgivings present at the law's inception are subsiding."

"I would like to emphasize again the urgency of moving forward in every phase of this development. Our ability to solve our human problems represents a form of life insurance for the people of the United States and the world. We cannot hope to make real progress in uniting people divided by thousands of miles and dozens of languages until we are well on the road to greater unity ourselves. Our talk of mutual understanding and respect among nations will have a shallow sound until we translate that talk into honest guarantees of human dignity and individual worth in our own great country. . . . If we fall behind now there may never be an opportunity to reckon up the costs. Society with an atomic bomb in its hand cannot longer delay its adjustment."

Donald Montgomery, consumer counsel for the United Automobile Workers (CIO), presented from the viewpoint of labor the economic steps necessary for full employment and continuing prosperity. His remarks carried echoes from the arguments of Leon Henderson.

"Everyone knows that prices must come down," he said. "The President of the United States says it. The president of the National Association of Manufacturers says it. Many business men say it. They say it, but they won't do it. They are out on a long limb from which they cannot climb down. Sooner or later the limb will break and then they will fall down—with a crash. Once again, as many times in the past, we stand face to face with a collapse brought on by profiteering and privateering."

SECTION XII—ADMINISTRATION

John M. Pfiffner, professor of public administration in the University of Southern California, presented an interesting paper on management which sought to unite the best elements of social work and finance into a workable concept. His thesis was that social work can help to make management more "human" but should in turn learn something about the value of strict financial controls.

He said that until recently management has been in the hands of "engineers, accountants, financiers and others whose principal concern has been with the production and distribution of material goods." He divided administrators into "those who are people-minded and those who are stereotyped."

"According to my observation in the State of California and Los Angeles County, public welfare administration tends to gravitate into the hands of the stereotyped minds in times of stress," he said. "As taxpayers' groups become alarmed in times of swollen relief rolls they tend to demand more of what they term 'business management.' Pressures are brought on the appointing authorities to place relief activities under the direction of 'hard-headed' directors who know the value of a dollar."

"Meanwhile the professional social worker fumes on the sidelines and develops high blood pressure over what he or she believes to be the neglect of human values. On top of it all, the stereotyped mind influences the legislature to pass a law providing that only a certain percentage of the total appropriation can be spent for 'administration,'

which is interpreted to mean the treatment phase of case work. The social workers believe that more money spent on effective case work will remove people from the relief rolls and thereby reduce the cost to taxpayers. The stereotype-minded administrator believes that people are on relief because they are lazy and that they should not get to like life on a relief budget," he continued.

Professor Pfiffner urged schools of social work to develop training in administration so that large welfare programs may be headed by persons who combine social work sympathy with management skill.

"It would seem to me," he said, "that there are two avenues open in public welfare. The first would be to continue to have administration largely in the hands of appointees whose qualifications are either political or business experience. The second would be for the schools of social welfare to develop a curriculum in administration and lure more of their students into it."

Development of professionally trained welfare administrators may eliminate changes in staff caused by political upsets, he suggested.

"We have largely failed to solve the problem of how to maintain administrative continuity while undergoing a change of political administration," he said. "I believe that this matter would tend to take care of itself if the schools of social work would start to produce their share of people who are trained in administration as well as case work. Politicians can be influenced, often contrary to their original biases, by good administration."

IN CONCLUSION

Despite the length of this article, much has been omitted and a large number of papers have not even been mentioned. However, an attempt has been made to make a balanced presentation and to include something of importance from the principal areas of interest. In a program that ranges over the face of the world, plunges deep into the mind of men, and relates social work concepts to a great variety of current problems, the selection of material becomes more difficult because of the embarrassing riches available. Even the Proceedings will fail to record adequately the full sweep and content of the Conference.

Flash !

THE National Conference broke all records this year so far as newspaper coverage was concerned. A member of the staff of the American Red Cross working in the Far East Theater of Operations has sent us a copy of The Nippon Times, published in Tokyo, Monday, April 21, which contains practically a twelve-inch column on the National Conference of Social Work meeting in San Francisco.

During the meeting in San Francisco, one of our good friends brought us a copy of the San Quentin News which carried a headline welcoming the social workers to San Francisco. This paper is published on the well known island in San Francisco Bay.

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For personal members, the annual fee is \$5 (\$3 without the Proceedings). For agencies, the annual fee is \$25 (institutional) or \$10 (sustaining).

All members receive the Conference Bulletin and the Proceedings (except as noted above), and are listed in the Membership Directory, with address and professional identification. Agency members may register members of board or staff at the annual meeting with a special attendance fee; institutional members, five; sustaining members, two.

Members establish their right to vote (beginning with the second year of membership) for officers and on questions of policy.

Share in helping to increase the membership of the National Conference.

Conference Attendance in San Francisco

WHERE THEY CAME FROM

Alabama	4	New Jersey	10
Arizona	34	New Mexico	3
Arkansas	7	New York	196
California	2753	N. Carolina	7
Colorado	57	N. Dakota	11
Connecticut	13	Ohio	59
Delaware	1	Oklahoma	26
Dist. of Columbia	69	Oregon	86
Florida	8	Pennsylvania	38
Georgia	15	Rhode Island	9
Idaho	15	S. Carolina	2
Illinois	143	S. Dakota	5
Indiana	21	Tennessee	10
Iowa	27	Texas	51
Kansas	18	Utah	68
Kentucky	2	Vermont	1
Louisiana	25	Virginia	13
Maine	2	Washington	195
Maryland	10	West Virginia	2
Massachusetts	31	Wisconsin	22
Michigan	33	Wyoming	3
Minnesota	48	Alaska	3
Mississippi	8	Hawaii	10
Missouri	59	Canada	49
Montana	12	China	1
Nebraska	18	England	1
Nevada	17	Egypt	1
New Hampshire	1	Mexico	1
		Norway	1

Total Attendance 4335

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1947-1948

Election results and the Conference organization for 1947-48 are given herewith.

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Term expires 1948:—Elsa Castendyck, Washington, D. C.; Stanley P. Davies, New York, New York; Helen W. Hanchette, Cleveland, Ohio; Robert P. Lane, Brooklyn, New York; George W. Rabinoff, New York, New York; Wilma Walker, Chicago, Illinois.

Term expires 1949:—Paul L. Benjamin, Schenectady, New York; Florence Hollis, New York, New York; Margaret Johnson, Cleveland, Ohio; Dorothy King, Montreal, Canada; Howard W. Odum, New Haven, Connecticut; Reverend Almon R. Pepper, New York, New York; Helen R. Wright, Chicago, Illinois.

Term expires 1950:—Frederick H. Allen, M.D., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Mary E. Austin, Washington D. C.; Marion Hathway, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Faith Jefferson Jones, Hampton, Virginia; Russell H. Kurtz, New York, New York; Malcolm S. Nichols, Boston, Massachusetts; Margaret D. Yates, Dallas, Texas

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Term Expires 1949

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Term Expires 1950

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Section II—Child Care

Mildred Arnold, Washington, D. C.

Section III—Delinquency

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Section IV—The Aged

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Section V—Social Group Work

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Section VI—Community Organization and Planning

Ralph H. Blanchard, New York, New York

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Section X—Industrial and Economic Problems

Rose McHugh, Washington, D. C.

Section XI—Methods of Social Action

Emery A. Brownell, Rochester, New York

Section XII—Administration

Frederick I. Daniels, Brooklyn, New York

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS

Chairman: To be announced.

Committee Members

Term Expires 1948

Bernice Bish, Executive Director, Provident Family and Children's Service, Kansas City, Missouri.

The Reverend John J. Donovan, Director, Family Service, Catholic Charities, New York, New York.

Edward S. Lewis, Executive Secretary, New York Urban League, New York, New York.

Bleecker Marquette, Executive Secretary, Public Health Federation, Better Housing League, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Bernard A. Roloff, Community Fund, Chicago, Illinois

John Slawson, Executive Vice President, American Jewish Committee, New York, New York

Nellie L. Woodward, Executive Director, Family and Children's Agency, San Francisco, California.

Term Expires 1949

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Karl de Schweinitz, Director, Committee on Education and Social Security, American Council on Education, Washington, D. C.

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Ruth Emerson, South Yarmouth, Massachusetts.

Jane M. Hoey, Director, Bureau of Public Assistance, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

Roy Sorenson, Managing Director, Y.M.C.A., San Francisco, California.

Charlotte Towle, Professor of Social Service Administration, School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

Term Expires 1950

- Florence Adams, Executive Director, Community Chest, Birmingham, Alabama.
- Marian Lowe, Assistant Professor, Graduate School of Social Work, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.
- Harry Lurie, Executive Director, Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, New York, New York.
- J. Milton Patterson, Director, State Department of Public Welfare, Baltimore, Maryland.
- Margaret Reeves, Field Secretary, Child Welfare League of America, New York, New York.
- Bertha C. Reynolds, United Seamen's Service Representative, Personal Service Department, National Maritime Union, New York, New York.
- Gertrude Wilson, Professor of Social Group Work, School of Applied Social Sciences, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

COMMITTEE ON TIME AND PLACE

Chairman: To be announced.

Committee Members**Term Expires 1948**

- Reba E. Choate, Associate Professor, Public Welfare Administration, Nashville School of Social Work, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee.
- Cecile Hillyer, Administrative Analyst in Physical Restoration, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.
- Elizabeth L. Holbrook, Associate General Secretary, Family Society of Boston, Boston, Massachusetts.
- Mary F. McKeever, General Secretary, United Family Service Association, Tulsa, Oklahoma.
- W. E. Stanley, Superintendent of Public Welfare, Public Welfare, Durham, North Carolina.
- Terrance L. Webster, Executive Secretary, Community Chest of Columbus and Franklin County, Columbus Ohio.
- William R. Westwood, Superintendent, Golden Rule Farm Homes Association, Tilton, New Hampshire.

Term Expires 1949

- Raymond E. Baarts, Executive Secretary, Community Fund and Council of Social Agencies, Kansas City, Missouri.
- Major Elwood Camp, Surgeon General's Office, War Department, Washington, D. C.
- Angela Cox, Executive Secretary, Family Welfare Society, Atlanta, Georgia.
- Anthony De Marinis, Executive Director, St. Louis Children's Aid Society, St. Louis Provident Association, St. Louis, Missouri.
- Elizabeth Long, Supervisor, Assistance Unit, Assistance and Services Standards Section, Bureau of Public Assistance, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.
- Mary A. Mason, Assistant Professor of Social Work, Boston College School of Social Work, Boston, Massachusetts.
- Harry J. Sapper, Executive Director, Oakland Jewish Federation, Oakland, California.

Term Expires 1950

- Ferdinand V. Grayson, Executive Director, Council of Social Agencies, Scranton, Pennsylvania.
- George F. Hamilton, Executive Director, Community Chest and Council, Seattle, Washington.
- Helen Mason, Case Work Secretary, Council of Social Agencies, Houston, Texas.
- Grace Reeder, Director, Bureau of Child Welfare, State Department of Social Welfare, Albany, New York.
- Lulu Scott, Director of Case Work Services, Family Service of St. Paul, St. Paul, Minnesota.
- Eva Smill, Executive Secretary, Family Service Society, New Orleans, Louisiana.
- Margaret Woll, Director, Home Service Department, Louisville Chapter, American Red Cross, Louisville, Kentucky.

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Chairman: Florence Hollis, Faculty, New York School of Social Work, New York, New York.

Vice-Chairman: Helen E. Spalding, Director of Social Service, Psychiatric Clinic, Psychoanalytic Institute, Boston, Massachusetts.

Committee Members**Term Expires 1948**

- Florence M. Mason, Assistant Director, Catholic Charities Bureau, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Mazie F. Rappaport, Chief, Protective Service, Baltimore Department of Public Welfare, Baltimore, Maryland.
- Audrey F. Sayman, Assistant Professor of Social Case Work, School of Social Work, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.
- Bernice E. Scroggie, Child Welfare Consultant, Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.
- Marjorie J. Smith, Head, Department of Social Work, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

Term Expires 1949

- Muriel J. Gayford, Lecturer in Medical Social Work, Graduate Department of Social Economy, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.
- Elsie Huseman, Faculty, School of Social Work, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.
- Claudia Wannamaker, Chief of Social Service, Institute for Juvenile Research, Chicago, Illinois.

Term Expires 1950

- Joseph Andriola, Editor, Social Service Digest, San Diego, California.
- Callman Rawley, Executive Director, Jewish Family and Children's Service, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- Virginia L. Tannar, Associate Professor of Social Case Work, School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

SECTION II—CHILD CARE

Chairman: Mildred Arnold, Director, Social Service Division, Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Chairman: Lois Wildy, Director of Case Work, Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, Chicago, Illinois.

Committee Members

Term Expires 1948

Charles L. Burt, General Agent and Secretary, Rhode Island Child Service, Providence, Rhode Island.

Paul Schreiber, Research Analyst, Department of Public Welfare, Baltimore, Maryland.

Term Expires 1949

Gladys E. Hall, Associate Professor of Child Welfare, School of Social Work, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Kate Bullock Helms, Chief, Division of Child Welfare, State Department of Public Welfare, Columbia, South Carolina.

Wendell F. Johnson, Director, Child and Family Agency of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio.

Term Expires 1950

Alice T. Dashiell, Field Secretary, Child Welfare League of America, New York, New York.

W. I. Mayo, Jr., Director, New England Kurn Hattin Homes, Westminster, Vermont.

Sara P. Hicks, Director, Division of Child Welfare, State Department of Public Welfare, Jackson, Mississippi.

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Chairman: A. G. Fraser, Executive Secretary, Pennsylvania Prison Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Vice-Chairman: Frederick Moran, Chairman, Division of Parole, Executive Department, New York State, Albany, New York.

Committee Members

Term Expires 1948

A. G. Fraser, Executive Secretary, Pennsylvania Prison Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

G. Howland Shaw, Washington, D. C.

Herbert D. Williams, Superintendent, New York State Training School for Boys, Orange County, State School, New York.

Term Expires 1949

Charles L. Chute, Executive Director, National Probation Association, New York, New York.

Roy L. McLaughlin, Superintendent, Connecticut School for Boys, Meriden, Connecticut.

Alice Scott Nutt, Director of Special Services, Social Service Division, Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

Term Expires 1950

Russell W. Ballard, Director, Hull House, Chicago, Illinois.

Annie Lee Davis, Consultant on Social Services for Children in Minority Groups, Social Service Division, Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

Eleanor Glueck, Research Criminologist, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

SECTION IV—THE AGED

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Vice-Chairman: Rosemary Antin, Senior Medical Social Worker, State Department of Social Welfare, Albany, New York.

Committee Members

Term Expires 1948

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Lucille M. Smith, Consultant on Medical Assistance, Bureau of Public Assistance, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

Margaret W. Wagner, Executive Secretary, Benjamin Rose Institute, Cleveland, Ohio.

Term Expires 1949

Esther R. Elder, Field Co-ordinator, California Society for Crippled Children, San Francisco, California.

Edith Holloway, General Secretary, Family Society, Rochester, New York.

Maurice Taylor, Executive Director, Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Term Expires 1950

Francis Bosworth, Director, Friends Neighborhood Guild, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Charlotte C. Donnell, Supervisor, Division of Public Assistance, State Department of Public Welfare, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Margaret Steel Moss, Executive Director, Dauphin County Board of Assistance, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

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Vice-Chairman: Emanuel Berlatsky, Director, Program Department, Jewish Center Division, National Jewish Welfare Board, New York, New York.

Committee Members

Term Expires 1948

Vilona Cutler, General Secretary, Y.W.C.A., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

W. T. McCullough, Research Secretary, Welfare Federation of Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio.

John C. Neubauer, Executive Director, San Francisco Boys' Club, San Francisco, California.

Elizabeth V. Thomas, Department of Social Work, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

Edith I. Yeomans, Director, Union Settlement of Hartford, Hartford, Connecticut.

Term Expires 1949

Irene Anderson, Head Social Worker, The Children's Center, Roxbury, Massachusetts.

Helen D. Green, Executive Secretary, American Service Institute, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Hollis Vick, Secretary, Group Work and Recreation Division, Council of Social Agencies, Detroit, Michigan.

Term Expires 1950

Frankie V. Adams, Head, Group Work Department, Atlanta University School of Social Work, Atlanta, Georgia.

Ann Elizabeth Neely, Executive, Personnel and Training Department, National Board, Y.W.C.A., New York, New York.

Helen U. Phillips, Chairman, Group Work Department, Pennsylvania School of Social Work, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

SECTION VI—COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

Chairman: Ralph H. Blanchard, Executive Director, Community Chests and Councils, New York, New York.

Vice-Chairman: Fred K. Hoehler, Executive Director, Chicago Community Fund, Chicago, Illinois.

Committee Members**Term Expires 1948**

Richard S. Bachman, Managing Director, Council of Social Agencies of Metropolitan Detroit, Detroit, Michigan.

Leila G. Johnson, Chief, Public Assistance Division, State Department of Public Welfare, Columbia, South Carolina.

R. Maurice Moss, Executive Secretary, Urban League of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Leroy A. Ramsdell, Executive Secretary, Council of Social Agencies of Greater Hartford, Hartford, Connecticut.

Ralph J. Reed, Executive Secretary, Portland Community Chest, Portland, Oregon.

Term Expires 1949

M. Ruth Butler, Executive Director, Philadelphia Heart Association, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Helen Hackett, Associate Executive Secretary, Welfare Council of Metropolitan Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California.

Benjamin E. Youngdahl, Dean, School of Social Work, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

Term Expires 1950

Bernice E. Orchard, Assistant Professor of Social Work, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

Faber Stevenson, Executive Director, Utica Community Chest, Utica, New York.

Tom Wintersteen, Associate Director, Community Welfare Council, Omaha, Nebraska.

SECTION VII—PUBLIC WELFARE

Chairman: Paul V. Benner, Director, Division of Public Assistance, State Department of Social Welfare, Topeka, Kansas.

Vice-Chairman: Grace Marcus, Professor, School of Applied Social Sciences, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Committee Members**Term Expires 1948**

Ruth Bowen, Assistant to the Director, State Department of Social Welfare, Lansing, Michigan.

H. E. Chamberlain, M.D., Consulting Psychiatrist, Sacramento, California.

Catherine M. Manning, General Case Supervisor, Rochester Department of Public Welfare, Rochester, New York.

Harry O. Page, Deputy Commissioner, New York State Department of Social Welfare, Albany, New York.

Howard L. Russell, Director, American Public Welfare Association, Chicago, Illinois.

Term Expires 1949

Helen E. Hayden, Resident Director, Kansas City Unit, Washington University School of Social Work, Kansas City, Missouri.

Walter B. Johnson, Assistant Regional Representative, Bureau of Public Assistance, Federal Security Agency, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Ruth C. Olson, Regional Medical Social Consultant, Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency, Kansas City, Missouri.

Term Expires 1950

Ruth M. Bartlett, Regional Child Welfare Consultant, Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency, Denver, Colorado.

Harold H. Smith, Director, Bureau of Social Service, State Department of Public Assistance, Boise, Idaho.

J. Sheldon Turner, Chief, Standards and Program Development Division, Bureau of Public Assistance, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

SECTION VIII—HEALTH

Chairman: Eleanor Cockerill, Associate Professor of Social Case Work, School of Applied Social Sciences, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Vice-Chairman: Anna Harrison, Medical Social Consultant, State Department of Public Welfare, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Committee Members**Term Expires 1948**

Flora E. Burton, Supervisor of Medical Social Service, Tewksbury State Hospital, Tewksbury, Massachusetts.

Dorothy Deming, Public Health Nursing Consultant, Merit System Unit, American Public Health Association, New York, New York.

Martha M. Eliot, M.D., Associate Chief, Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

Term Expires 1949

Eleanor Hearon Brooks, Board Member, Denver Public Health Council, Denver, Colorado.

Eleanor Cockerill, Associate Professor of Social Case Work, School of Applied Social Sciences, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

William F. Orr, M.D., Assistant Professor in Neurology and Psychiatry, Vanderbilt University Hospital, Nashville, Tennessee.

Term Expires 1950

Walter Clarke, Executive Director, American Social Hygiene Association, New York, New York.

Lawrence J. Linck, Executive Director, National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Chicago, Illinois.

Leonora B. Rubinow, Chief, Health Unit, Veterans Service Center, New York, New York.

SECTION IX—MENTAL HEALTH

Chairman: Louis de Boer, Education Secretary, Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene, Chicago, Illinois.

Vice-Chairman: Lucille Cairns, Psychiatric Social Worker, Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kansas.

Committee Members

Term Expires 1948

George Pratt, M.D., National Committee for Mental Hygiene, New York, New York.

Mary E. Rall, District Superintendent, United Charities of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

Mrs. H. C. Solomon, Head, Department of Psychiatric Social Work, Simmons College School of Social Work, Boston, Massachusetts.

Term Expires 1949

Douglass Gordon Campbell, M.D., Assistant Clinical Professor of Psychiatry and Lecturer in Social Welfare, University of California, Berkeley, California.

George S. Stevenson, M.D., Medical Director, National Committee for Mental Hygiene, New York, New York.

Katharine M. Wickman, Psychiatric Social Worker, Psychiatric Clinic, Babies Hospital, New York, New York.

Term Expires 1950

Douglass Orr, M.D., Consulting Psychiatrist, Family Society of Seattle, Seattle, Washington.

Jeanette Regensburg, Professor of Social Case Work, School of Social Work, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Anna Belle Tracy, Professor of Psychiatric Social Work, School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

SECTION X—INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Chairman: Rose J. McHugh, Chief, Special Standards Section, Bureau of Public Assistance, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Chairman: Henry C. Murray, Regional Director, Labor League for Human Rights, Boston, Massachusetts.

Committee Members

Term Expires 1948

Ewan Clague, Director, Bureau of Employment Security, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

Myron Falk, Executive Director, Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Hasseltine Byrd Taylor, Lecturer, Department of Social Welfare, University of California, Berkeley, California.

Term Expires 1949

Arthur Dunham, Professor of Community Organization, Institute of Social Work, University of Michigan, Detroit, Michigan.

Josephine Roche, President, Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, Denver, Colorado.

Arnold B. Walker, Executive Secretary, Division of Negro Welfare, Council of Social Agencies, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Term Expires 1950

Harry J. Kelley, Board Member, Community Chest and Manager, Industrial Relations, American Seating Company, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Thomas A. Webster, Executive Secretary, Urban League of Kansas City, Kansas City, Missouri.

Grace E. Wilson, Chief, Personnel Counseling Section, Western Electric Company, Baltimore, Maryland.

SECTION XI—METHODS OF SOCIAL ACTION

Chairman: Emery A. Brownell, Secretary, National Association of Legal Aid Organizations, Rochester, New York.

Vice-Chairman: Edith O. Sawyer, Executive Secretary, Y.W.C.A., Buffalo, New York.

Committee Members

Term Expires 1948

Louise C. Odencrantz, New York, New York.

Masao Satow, Japanese American Citizen's League, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Gustav L. Schramm, Judge, Juvenile Court of Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Arthur L. Swift, Jr., Director of Field Work, Union Theological Seminary, New York, New York.

Helen L. Witmer, Director of Research, Smith College School for Social Work, Northampton, Massachusetts.

Term Expires 1949

Joseph P. Anderson, Executive Secretary, American Association of Social Workers, New York, New York.

Eugene Jonquet, Case Work Supervisor, Family Society of Seattle, Seattle, Washington.

S. Vincent Owens, Executive Secretary, St. Paul Urban League, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Term Expires 1950

Albert Deutsch, Welfare Columnist, Newspaper PM, New York, New York.

Inabel Burns Lindsay, Director, School of Social Work, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Bjarne Romnes, Executive Secretary, Wisconsin Welfare Council, Madison, Wisconsin.

SECTION XII—ADMINISTRATION

Chairman: Frederick I. Daniels, Executive Director, Brooklyn Bureau of Social Service, Brooklyn, New York.

Vice-Chairman: Loa Howard, Administrator, State Public Welfare Commission, Portland, Oregon.

Committee Members

Term Expires 1948

Gertrude Binder, Public Relations Director, National Probation Association, New York, New York.

Virginia Howlett, Executive Secretary, Travelers Aid Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Clare M. Tousley, Director, Department of Public Interest, Community Service Society of New York, New York, New York.

Term Expires 1949

Paul T. Beisser, Ocean City, Maryland.

Perry B. Hall, Executive Director, Family Service Society, Hartford, Connecticut.

Ella W. Reed, Consultant on Professional Services, American Public Welfare Association, Wyoming, Ohio.

Term Expires 1950

Robert Beasley, Regional Director, Social Security Administration, Federal Security Agency, Chicago, Illinois.

Frank Hertel, General Director, Family Service Association of America, New York, New York.

Martha Wood, Director of Field Service, Social Service Division, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

NOMINATIONS FOR 1948

THE report of the Committee on Nominations for election in 1948 is as follows: (Acceptances of the nominations have not all been received.)

For President: Ralph H. Blanchard, Executive Director, Community Chests and Councils, New York, New York.

For First-Vice President: Martha M. Eliot, M.D., Associate Chief, Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

For Second Vice President: Loula Dunn, Commissioner of Public Welfare, State Department of Public Welfare, Montgomery, Alabama.

For Third Vice President: Benjamin E. Youngdahl, Dean, School of Social Work, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

THE following members of the National Conference of Social Work were nominated for the **Executive Committee**, term to expire in 1951. (Seven to be elected.)

Harriett M. Bartlett, Executive Secretary, Council on Medical Education, American Association of Medical Social Workers, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Chester L. Bower, Director, Council of Social Agencies, Houston, Texas.

Frederick I. Daniels, Executive Director, Brooklyn Bureau of Social Service, Brooklyn, New York.

John B. Dawson, Executive Director, Community Fund of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Florence R. Day, Director, Smith College School for Social Work, Northampton, Massachusetts.

Myron Falk, Executive Director, Baton Rouge Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

A. A. Heckman, General Secretary, Family Service of St. Paul, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Beth Muller, Field Consultant in Child Welfare, Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency, Chicago, Illinois.

W. I. Newstetter, Dean, School of Applied Social Sciences, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Helen Rowe, Associate Director, Camp Fire Girls, New York, New York.

Howard L. Russell, Director, American Public Welfare Association, Chicago, Illinois.

Louis Towley, Associate Professor of Social Work, School of Social Work, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

Ethel Verry, Executive Secretary, Chicago Orphan Asylum, Chicago, Illinois.

Ernest Witte, Branch Chief of Social Service, Branch 12, Veterans Administration, San Francisco, California.

THE following members of the National Conference of Social Work were nominated for the **Committee on Nominations**, term to expire in 1951. (Seven to be elected.)

Marylouise Allen, Case Supervisor, Provident Family and Children's Service, Kansas City, Missouri.

Herschel Alt, Executive Director, Jewish Board of Guardians, New York, New York.

Philip Bernstein, Director of Field Service, Council for Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, New York, New York.

Robert B. Canary, Assistant Chief, Division of Social Administration, Ohio Department of Public Welfare, Columbus, Ohio.

Mary Antoinette Cannon, Instructor, New York School of Social Work, New York, New York.

Almena Dawley, Child Guidance Clinic, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Charles F. Ernst, Director, Public Education Division, Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kansas.

Arthur E. Fink, Director, School of Social Work, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Reverend Floyd F. Fischer, Executive Director, Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Omaha, Omaha, Nebraska.

Isabel P. Kennedy, Executive Secretary, Federation of Social Agencies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Mary S. Larbaree, Regional Consultant, Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

Clarence Pretzer, Director, Family Service Society of Metropolitan Detroit, Detroit, Michigan.

J. Caswell Smith, Urban League of Greater Boston, Boston, Massachusetts.

Marietta Stevenson, Professor and Director of Social Welfare Administration, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

THE following members of the National Conference of Social Work were nominated for:

SECTION I—SOCIAL CASE WORK

For Chairman: Thomasine Hendricks, Technical Training Consultant, Bureau of Public Assistance, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

For Vice Chairman: Ralph Ormsby, Executive Secretary, Family Service Society of St. Louis County, Clayton, Missouri.

For Committee Members (Three to be elected)

(Term expires 1951)

Sara Bell Allen, Case Work Supervisor, American Red Cross, Birmingham, Alabama.

Sara Benedict, Case Supervisor, Family Service Organization, Louisville, Kentucky.

Grace R. Bishop, Case Work Supervisor, Family Service Department, Salvation Army, Baltimore, Maryland.

Hazel M. Halloran, Director of Social Service, Social Service Department, St. Vincent's Hospital, New York, New York.

Dora Margolis, Director, Jewish Family Welfare Association, Boston, Massachusetts.

Mary Maud Read, Field Representative, Division of Public Assistance, Kansas State Board of Social Welfare, Coffeyville, Kansas.

SECTION II—CHILD CARE

For Chairman: K. L. Messenger, Director, Hillside Children's Center, Rochester, New York.

For Vice Chairman: Helen C. Hubbell, Supervisor, Rural Child Welfare Unit, Department of Welfare, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

For Committee Members (Three to be elected)

(Term expires 1951)

Julia Bishop, Case Supervisor, Children's Home Society of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia.

Virginia Fenske, State Department of Public Welfare, Olympia, Washington.

Florence J. Hickman, Case Supervisor, Aid to Dependent Children, Dayton, Ohio.

Leon H. Richman, Executive Director, Jewish Children's Bureau and Bellefaire, Cleveland, Ohio.

Marjorie Whitelock, Case Supervisor, Family and Children's Society, Baltimore, Maryland.

Robert A. Young, Psychologist, Judge Baker Guidance Center, Boston, Massachusetts.

SECTION III—DELINQUENCY

For Chairman: Robert C. Taber, Director, Division of Pupil Personnel and Counseling, Board of Education, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

For Vice Chairman: Thompson R. Fulton, Department of Social Work, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia.

For Committee Members (Three to be elected)

(Term expires 1951)

Clinton W. Areson, Superintendent, State Agricultural and Industrial School, Industry, New York.

Benjamin Hayenga, President, Nebraska Welfare Association, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Dorothy Fritz, Director of Case Work, Sleighton Farm School for Girls, Darling, Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

A. H. MacCormick, Executive Director, The Osborne Association, New York, New York.

Robert A. McKibben, Executive Director, All Nations Foundation, Los Angeles, California.

Mazie Rappaport, Chief of Protective Service, Department of Public Welfare, Baltimore, Maryland.

SECTION IV—THE AGED

For Chairman: Margaret Wagner, Executive Secretary, Benjamin Rose Institute, Cleveland, Ohio.

For Vice Chairman: Val M. Keating, Regional Representative, Bureau of Public Assistance, Federal Security Agency, San Antonio, Texas.

For Committee Members (Three to be elected)

(Term expires 1951)

Harold L. Brigham, Head Resident, Neighborhood House, Louisville, Kentucky.

Marc P. Dowdell, Director, Division of Old Age Assistance, State Department of Institutions and Agencies, Trenton, New Jersey.

Emily H. Ferris, Field Representative, Bureau of Public Assistance, State Department of Social Welfare, Topeka, Kansas.

Gertrude A. Glick, Executive Secretary, Jewish Social Service Bureau, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

I. S. Lowenberg, Council of Social Agencies, Chicago, Illinois.

Helen Noyes, Director, Division on Care of Aged, Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies, New York, New York.

SECTION V—SOCIAL GROUP WORK

For Chairman: Walter L. Kindelsperger, School of Social Work, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

For Vice Chairman: Clyde E. Murray, Head Worker, Union Settlement, New York, New York.

For Committee Members (Three to be elected)

(Term expires 1951)

Saul Bernstein, Executive Director, Jewish Centers Association, Boston, Massachusetts.

Dorothy C. Enderis, Director, Municipal Recreation, Milwaukee Board of School Directors, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Claudia Grant, Head Worker, Wharton Settlement, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Frank Liddle, Executive Secretary, State Y.M.C.A., Indianapolis, Indiana.

Juanita Luck, Group Work Consultant, Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

Esther C. Stamats, Executive Secretary, Y.W.C.A., Baltimore, Maryland.

SECTION VI—COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

For Chairman: Rudolph T. Danstedt, Executive Director, Social Planning Council, St. Louis, Missouri.

For Vice Chairman: T. Lester Swander, Secretary-Manager, Community Chest, San Antonio, Texas.

For Committee Members (Three to be elected)

(Term expires 1951)

Abraham Bluestein, Executive Director, Labor League for Human Rights, New York, New York.

Richard M. Brown, General Secretary, Family Welfare Society of Providence, Providence, Rhode Island.

Elizabeth Goddard, Executive Secretary, Portland Council of Social Agencies, Portland, Oregon.

Reverend C. E. Krumbholz, Executive Secretary, Division of Welfare, National Lutheran Council, New York, New York.

Mila Schwartzbach, Executive Secretary, Council of Social Agencies, Mobile, Alabama.

Marie Youngberg, Assistant National Director of Home Service, American National Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

SECTION VII—PUBLIC WELFARE

For Chairman: F. F. Fauri, Legislative Consultant on Public Welfare, Legislative Reference Bureau, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

For Vice Chairman: Catherine Dunn, New York School of Social Work, New York, New York.

For Committee Members (Three to be elected)

(Term expires 1951)

Frank Z. Glick, Director, Graduate School of Social Work, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Laurin Hyde, Regional Representative, Bureau of Public Assistance, Federal Security Agency, Cleveland, Ohio.

Lillie H. Nairne, Director, New Orleans Department of Public Welfare, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Agnes Van Driel, Chief, Technical Training Service, Bureau of Public Assistance, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

Evelyn Wilson, Director, Muscogee County Department of Public Welfare, Columbus, Georgia.

Celestina Zalduondo, Director, Division of Public Welfare, Department of Health, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico.

SECTION VIII—HEALTH

For Chairman: Joseph W. Mountin, M.D., Chief, States Relations Division, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

For Vice Chairman: William P. Shepard, M.D., Third Vice President in Charge of Welfare Work, Pacific Coast Territory, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, San Francisco, California.

For Committee Members (Three to be elected)

(Term expires 1951)

Peter F. Birkel, M.D., Director, Bureau of Medical Care, State Department of Public Welfare, Albany, New York.

Doris G. Chandler, Executive Secretary, Metropolitan Health Council, Dayton, Ohio.

Ethel Ginsburg, Veteran's Service Center, New York, New York.

Leeta Holdrege, Executive Director, Visiting Nurse Association, Omaha, Nebraska.

Lucia Murchison, Medical Social Consultant, State Board of Health, Columbia, South Carolina.

Selma J. Sampliner, Director, North End Clinic, Detroit, Michigan.

SECTION IX—MENTAL HEALTH

For Chairman: H. E. Chamberlain, M.D., Consulting Psychiatrist, Sacramento, California.

For Vice Chairman: Lila McNutt, Director of Psychiatric Social Work, Division of Mental Hygiene, State Department of Public Welfare, Madison, Wisconsin.

For Committee Members (Three to be elected)

(Term expires 1951)

Lois Meredith French, Assistant Professor, New Jersey State Teachers College, Newark, New Jersey.

Bernice Henderson, Executive Secretary, Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene, Boston, Massachusetts.

Miriam Jolesch, Psychiatric Clinic, University Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

LeRoy Maeder, M.D., Psychiatric Consultant, Family Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Ruth Mellor, Executive Director, Mental Hygiene Clinic, Louisville, Kentucky.

Carl A. Whitaker, M.D., Psychiatrist, Oak Ridge Hospital, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

SECTION X—INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

For Chairman: Eveline M. Burns, New York School of Social Work, Campbell Hall, Orange County, New York.

For Vice Chairman: Tracy Copp, Regional Agent, Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

For Committee Members (Three to be elected)

(Term expires 1951)

Leo Bohanon, Urban League, Omaha, Nebraska.

Sydney Maslen, Executive Vice President, Washington Housing Association, Washington, D. C.

Leo Perlis, National Director, National CIO Community Services Committee, New York, New York.

Clarence E. Pickett, Executive Secretary, American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Borge Rosing, Vice President, West Virginia Steel Manufacturing Company, Huntington, West Virginia.

Paul Webbink, Social Science Research Council, Washington, D. C.

SECTION XI—METHODS OF SOCIAL ACTION

For Chairman: Louis Hosch, Executive Assistant, American Council on Race Relations, Chicago, Illinois.

For Vice Chairman: Harold A. Lett, Executive Secretary, New Jersey Urban League, Newark, New Jersey.

For Committee Members (Three to be elected)

(Term expires 1951)

Mary Lou Braly, Executive Secretary, Traveler's Aid Society, Nashville, Tennessee.

Noyes Collinson, Executive Secretary, Cambridge Community Federation, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Mrs. I. Albert Liveright, Legislative Director, United Office and Professional Workers of America, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Frank W. Spencer, Executive Board, Children's Council, Savannah, Georgia.

Olive M. Stone, Technical Training Consultant, Bureau of Public Assistance, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

Jerry Voorhis, Voorhis School, San Dimas, California.

SECTION XII—ADMINISTRATION

For Chairman: Jane M. Hoey, Director, Bureau of Public Assistance, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

For Vice Chairman: Bernice I. Reed, Director, Denver Bureau of Public Welfare, Denver, Colorado.

For Committee Members (Three to be elected)

(Term expires 1951)

Herbert Emmerich, Public Administration Clearing House, Chicago, Illinois.

Anita Faatz, Pennsylvania School of Social Work, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Lewis Meriam, Member of Senior Staff, Brookings Institution, Kensington, Maryland.

Elizabeth H. Schuerman, Regional Director, State Department of Public Welfare, Nashville, Tennessee.

Guy Thompson, Western Representative, Community Chests and Councils, Tacoma, Washington.

C. Rollin Zane, Executive Secretary, Connecticut Children's Aid Society, Hartford, Connecticut.



Plan Now To Attend

**The 75th ANNIVERSARY
MEETING**

**National Conference of
Social Work**

•

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY

•

April 17-23, 1948



Preliminary List of Hotels and Rates

Because we have already received inquiries about making hotel reservations for the Atlantic City Meeting, we are publishing a list of hotels that are now available for reservations for the National Conference of Social Work. It is expected that other hotels may be made available later in which case they will be added to future publications of the list.

BOARDWALK HOTELS

HOTELS	Rooms with Bath		Room and Parlor	
	Single	Double	Single	Double
AMBASSADOR				
Boardwalk at Brighton Avenue	6.00—9.00	9.00—14.00		25.00—26.00
BREAKERS				
Boardwalk at New Jersey Avenue	4.00—7.00	5.00—12.00		
BRIGHTON				
Boardwalk at Indiana Avenue	7.00—	9.00—14.00		18.00—24.00
CHELSEA				
Boardwalk at Morris Avenue	5.25—6.75	6.75—15.00		
MAYFLOWER				
Boardwalk at Tennessee Avenue	5.00—6.00	7.00—12.00		
NEW BELMONT				
Boardwalk at S. Carolina Avenue	5.00—6.00	7.00—12.00		
ST. CHARLES				
Boardwalk at St. Charles Place	5.00—12.00	7.00—14.00		
STRAND				
Boardwalk at Pennsylvania Avenue	4.50—6.00	9.00—12.00		

AVENUE HOTELS

HOTELS	Room with Bath		Room without Bath	
	Single	Double	Single	Double
BOSCOBEL				
Kentucky Avenue near Boardwalk		8.00	3.00	5.00
CLARENDON				
Virginia Avenue near Boardwalk		7.00	3.50	5.00
HOLMHURST				
Pennsylvania Avenue near Boardwalk		7.00— 8.00	3.00	4.00
JEFFERSON				
Kentucky Avenue near Boardwalk	6.00	7.00—10.00		4.00—6.00
MADISON				
Illinois Avenue near Boardwalk	4.50—6.00	7.00—10.00		
MONTICELLO				
Kentucky Avenue near Boardwalk		7.00	2.00—3.00	3.50—5.00
MORTON				
Virginia Avenue near Boardwalk	5.00—6.00	7.00— 9.00		

In addition to the above accommodations, many of the hotels have two rooms with bath between for two, three and four persons.

75th ANNUAL MEETING
NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK
APRIL 17-23, 1948
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

APPLICATION FOR HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

→ NOTE: Single rooms are very limited in number. Please arrange to occupy twin bedded rooms.

HOUSING BUREAU

16 Central Pier

Atlantic City, N. J.

Please reserve the following: (See list of Hotels with Rates)

Hotel _____ First Choice Hotel _____ Fourth Choice

Hotel _____ Second Choice Hotel _____ Fifth Choice

Hotel _____ Third Choice Hotel _____ Sixth Choice

_____ Room(s) with bath for _____ person(s) Rate \$ _____ to \$ _____ per room

_____ Combination(s) (2 rooms with one bath) for _____ persons Rate \$ _____ to \$ _____ per room

_____ Room(s) without bath for _____ person(s) Rate \$ _____ to \$ _____ per room

_____ Room(s) and Parlor _____ person(s) Rate \$ _____

Arriving Atlantic City _____ A.M.
hour P.M. Leaving _____

NOTE: You will receive confirmation direct from the hotel accepting the reservation when made.

Rooms will be occupied by:

Name	Street Address	City	State
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

(PLEASE ATTACH LIST OF ADDITIONAL NAMES IF NECESSARY)

Name _____

Street Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____





CONFERENCE HEADQUARTERS
San Francisco, California